FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU251442 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Commentary signed 'K.S.': "Responsibility for Peace"]

[Text] Clouds are gathering over Europe. Tension is growing between East and West. The web of connections between peoples and states is breaking apart. The adherents of the policy of force are making themselves heard more and more often. They use the language of threat and demands. This speeds up the arms race and undermines the foundations of the policy of agreement and detente. As a result, new conflicts and crises are threatening us.

This was the kind of world that was subjected to analysis during the 2-day meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact nations. But this analysis was not only made for the sake of gathering and evaluating facts, but also to state once again that "the Warsaw Pact nations will continue to do their utmost to stop the growth of tension in the world, remove the threat of war and achieve progress in the restriction and reduction of arms, especially nuclear arms."

This statement confirms the unchangeability of the principles that guide the countries of the socialist community in their foreign policy, in their assessment of the world and in their outlook on the future. These principles coincide with the hopes of the nations of Europe and the world. They also make it possible to solve conflicts and get back on the road to negotiations.

However, this is no wishful thinking. As the communique says, "The interests of peace and security firmly demand a lot of responsibility and political will from all states in order to achieve constructive agreements on international problems and in order to renounce all aims to achieve unilateral superiority." There was no need to point out more clearly who the politicians are and which governments whose feeling of responsibility and political will are causing anxiety. These governments only feel fully responsible for their own interests and their political will consists of destroying everything that can be regarded as the joint achievements of years of dialogue, cooperation and detente.

It is to these governments, or to be more precise, to the office of the chancellor in Bonn, that the words of the ministers are announced. The ministers said that they are "firmly against all activities aimed at undermining the importance of the treaties and agreements that have been concluded concerning the political and territorial shape of Europe and at violating the Helsinki Final Act."

Europe may be a safe continent. It may set an example to the world of peaceful coexistence between nations with different systems, just as it did during the seventies. With this aim in mind, the Madrid meeting ought to be brought to an early end. This conference's final document would confirm the readiness of those countries taking part in the European conference to closely heed and fulfill all the principles and points contained in the Final Act. A decision could also be made in Madrid to convene, within the framework of the MBFR, a conference on confidence and security building and on disarmament in Europe. It is a question of continuing the MBFR process whose political, economic and humanitarian content is taking on special importance in the current, exceptionally complicated situation.

The ministers condemned all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic as well as the sanctions that the United States and other Western countries have imposed on it, and they rejected attempts to exploit Poland's domestic problems for the sake of worsening the international situation and making the situation in Europe more complicated.

Support was also expressed for a socialist Poland. Neither governments nor nations are powerless against what may become worse in the world. The deterioration of the state of the world may be offset by a program that attempts to show in a realistic manner that a feeling of responsibility for peace demands initiatives, actions, a program and commonsense. And this is what happened during the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow. It was shown once again that there is a will for dialogue and a political will to solve even the most difficult issues. But dialogue does not mean monologue.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD222154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The session of the foreign ministers' committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty ended in Moscow today. On this occasion Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an interview to Czechoslovak radio and television.

When asked for his assessment of the significance of this session, Minister Chnoupek replied:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] I believe that we can be quite satified with the proceedings of this year's session of the ministers' committee here in Moscow where the committee was founded 5 years ago.

The meeting's agenda included two main points: the preparation for the next round, that is the sixth round, of the Madrid meeting and an evaluation of the general situation from the viewpoint of security in Europe and the world. As regards the first point I believe that all of us, with absolute unanimity, expressed interest in the continuation of the Madrid meeting so that it would result in the convening of a conference for strengthening trust and security in Europe which would have [words indistinct]. And as regards the assessment of the international situation, unfortunately, we had to say that since the last meeting it had become more tense, that it is perturbed but at the same time we expressed determination and the will of the Warsaw Treaty countries to pursue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

I believe that this was a significant feature of the session in general -- this huge interest of all socialist countries, and above all the USSR, in ensuring that the policy of detente, which yielded so many results after the Helsinki conference for all mankind and in particular for Europe, does not become the victim of some random [nahodny] politicians who appear on the stage. We all unambiguously pointed to the cause and the guilty party responsible for the current situation in the world: the reactionary circles of imperialism, primarily the U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc.

The reception by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev was definitely an important occasion at the session. It took place in a very open, friendly and comradely spirit, and Comrade Brezhnev stressed there the undying interest of the USSR in the continuation of the policy of peace, detente and cooperation as the [words indistinct], the basis of the coordinated policy of the socialist countries.

It may be said in brief that the 2-day talks which took place here in Moscow and which resulted in the adoption of the final communique -- the deliberation which actually ended a short while ago -- were fruitful and will be a good preparation for further significant political steps (?at the highest level). [end recording]

ATA ON ECONOMIC DECLINE IN SOCIALIST STATES

AU251520 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 25 Oct 82

["Unrestrained Decline of 'Real Socialism' in the Soviet Union and the Other Revisionist Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- Degradation, crisis, chaos, stagnation in social product and national income, the constant price rise and inflation have swept over the revisionist countries of the so-called real socialism. The militarisation of economy and colossal military expenditure gobble up mercilessly the assets, lower the reproduction capacity, restrain the growth of the production of material blessings. During the last decade, the rates of the growth of social production in all the revisionist countries have been three times lower than those of 15 years, 1955-1970. The most important branches of industry and all agriculture not only have not registered growths, but on the contrary, they have constantly declined. A grave situation prevails in the economies of these countries during the current five year plan, 1981-1985, the rates of which are envisaged to be 4-5 times lower than those of 1945-1955 and 2-3 times lower than those of 1951-1980.

1981 and the first half of 1982 brought about a series of other failures in the economies of all the revisionist countries. During the first half of 1982, as compared with the same period last year, steel production in the Soviet Union registered a fall by 2 per cent, ferrous rolled metals, steel tubes, iron ore fell by 1-4 per cent. Those branches of industry that produce mass consumer goods, have recorded falls. The failures in agricultural and livestock production have been rather frequent. Vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, butter, cheese, edible fats fell averagely 3-8 per cent, without mentioning here bread grains and some other products, production of which has been below the levels of the previous years. In order to cover up these failures, the revisionist countries receive numerous debts and credits, which now amount to 80-90 billion dollars, whereas in 1985 they will amount to 130 billion dollars. Naturally the consequences of this policy weigh down on working masses of all the revisionist countries.

The consequences of the crisis, unemployment, inflation, price rise fall on the back of the working people. In order to increase its profits, the Czech bourgeoisie made in the recent years three great price rises in succession. The constant price rise has become something ordinary in Hungary, GDR, Poland, just like it happens in Yugoslavia and the Western capitalist countries. The Soviet revisionists have adopted measures to create "a warm psychological climate" for the development of auxiliary private sector not only in about 45 thousand Soviet capitalist sovkhozes and kolkhozes, about also in all the other enterprises of the country. The economic integration of the capitalist state and collective sector with the direct private sector will further lead to the development of capitalism in the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED IN HAVANA

AU241431 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 24 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1983 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana on October 22, 1982. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati, and for the Cuban side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Andres Yebra. Present at the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz; charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Cuba, Pertef Hasamataj and the members of the two delegations. Upon its stay in Cuba, our delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz. Present at the reception was also the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Cuba, Petref Hasamataj.

POGLED ARTICLE ON U.S. VIEW OF USSR-PRC TIES

AU251435 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 25 Oct 82

["The Fate of the Chinese Card" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Oct 25 (BTA) -- Today's POGLED writes that the American leaders which some time ago nourished illusions to convert China into an alliance and a raw materials and market appendix of its monopolies, are at present raising a lot of noise even at the most timid signs of any improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. The POGLED weekly points out that in a commentary today. "They are particularly anxious across the Atlantic that in such a case they shan't be able to play the Chinese card" the newspaper adds.

Further on POGLED analyses the causes of the evident excitement among the bourgeois political circles. This excitement comes from suspicions as to the changes in the Chinese position towards Washington after the disappointment of the Beijing leadership over the coolness and the intolerance of the right-wing which has now won the upper hand in the United States.

It is not only a question of the American military deliveries for Taiwan, neither is it a question of the strategic bridgehead role of the United States aimed at vulnerable weaknesses in China. Neither is it a question of Beijing having assessed the following: Under Reagan, who has staked everything on the (?arrogant) American chauvinism and striving towards military superiority, the previous role of parallel interests and parallel actions of the United States and China against real socialism, are losing its meaning to a certain extent for Washington. "For this reason deems it apt to take a move a little in the reverse direction, especially after they have realized over there that America of Reagan will widely open neither the arms arsenals, or the bank safes of Wall Street" says the newspaper.

According to POGLED Mr Deng Xiaoping wants to assume today the role which the United States tried to play when Mr Kissinger was the state secretary of the country. Maintaining the dialogue with the Soviet Union the United States insisted on their closeness with China to use it as a counterweight of the Soviet influence. Then Washington hoped to be able to play the role of a balancer of the geopolitical scales. Today the Beijing leadership, retreating at a certain distance from Washington and signalling their wish for normalization of relations with Moscow, is seeking to give more weight to itself by maintaining the American interest in China. This is the aim pursued by the Chinese efforts aimed at the drawing together with the "intermediate forces" -- Japan and the Western Europe.

REPORT ON VISIT OF INDIAN CP DELEGATION

AU222021 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, led by the member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party, secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party and chief of the "organizational" department of the National Council of the Communist Party, Mr Mahmudin Faruki, visited Bulgaria from October 11 through 22, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and president of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski and by the candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov. The delegation had talks at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party with the secretaries of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Misho Mishev, and also with chiefs of departments at the Central Committee of the party.

At the meetings which proceeded in warm and friendly atmosphere, serious concern was expressed over the deteriorated international situation through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, especially in the United States. It was stressed that the peace initiatives and the consistent and principled foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR stand a solid basis and outline the solely correct path towards the salvation of mankind from the horrors of a thermonuclear war.

Satisfaction was expressed with the development of the ties of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and their mutual wish and readiness were reaffirmed for further activization of the relations upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the further strengthening of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Indian people, in the best interest of fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

Today the delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party left the country.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S.

AU241930 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport, headed by Minister Vasil Tsanov, returned from the United States today.

"We had a fruitful visit, which contributed to the establishment of closer contacts in the sphere of transport between Bulgaria and the United States" said Minister Vasil Tsanov upon arrival in Sofia. The delegation had meetings with representatives of a number of firms and organizations, visited transport projects in eight American states. In the talks with the minister of transport of the United States, Mr Lewis and with his deputy Mrs Judith Connor, we discussed a wide range of issues related to the modern trends in the development of transport. A mutual wish was expressed to find concrete ways and forms for the establishment of lasting ties in that sphere. We reached an agreement for the drafting of a mutually advantageous programme for operation in all spheres of transport, in transport construction and in combined transportations. The two ministries will work for the establishment of working contacts between the Bulgarian and the American companies and organizations.

FILIPOV TO VISIT HUNGARY IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

AU241928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will make an official friendly visit to Hungary in the next few days.

DEPUTY MINISTER URGES BALKAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU221155 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 22 Oct 82

["For Nuclear-Free Zone in the Balkans" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 22 (BTA) -- Here follows a summary of an article by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The initiative of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the proposals of the 12th BCP Congress are a realistic programme which marks a new stage in the development of the peaceful Balkan policy of Bulgaria. In its essence it is a concretization and application of the peace programme of the 26th CPSU Congress under the Balkan conditions.

Irrespective of the fact that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is a partial measure for restricting the danger of a nuclear war, it is of extremely great and actual importance.

The Balkan countries and peoples would receive guarantees against a possible use or threat of use of nuclear weapons concerning their territory included in the zone.

The possibility for a nuclear arms race between the Balkan states and the related to it too high to bear expenditure and risks for stirring a nuclear conflict would be done away with.

Along with this immediate effect the establishing of the zone will result in a general reducing of the tension, in amelioration of the political climate and consolidating the trust among the Balkan states. This will create conditions for peaceful settling of existing disputes and pending matters in the bilateral relations of the different Balkan states.

Also the collective undertaking by the Balkan states of other steps in the sphere of disarmament for a permanent peace in the Balkan region will be stepped up.

The very activating of the efforts for creating the zone would be a real contribution to promoting the process initiated in Helsinki.

The creating of nuclear-free zones such as the Balkans, where the demarkation line between the two political groupings passes, is of particular importance because the danger of nuclear outburst in these regions is the greatest.

The realizing of the idea would be a practical step towards solving the problem of doing away with the nuclear armaments in other parts of Europe as well.

The efforts for consolidating the security in the Balkans cannot but have a favourable effect also on the negotiations for settling the broader global problems of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is in close connection also with the steps aimed at averting the proliferation of the nuclear weapon.

The Bulgarian country judges that there are a number of objective factors and preconditions which favour the realization of the idea of an absolute liquidation of the nuclear weapons in the Balkans.

The main trend in the relations in the Balkans appeared to be the consolidation of the trust, understanding and goodneighbourliness. A branchy infrastructure of bilateral cooperation in all spheres has been created and acting.

The task to save the Balkans from the horrors of the nuclear war meets with the interests and strivings of the Balkan peoples.

All the Balkans states are non-nuclear -- none of them disposes of nuclear weaponry of its own. All of them (except Albania) are parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation of the nuclear weapon, therefore in their strategy they do not provide for acquiring any nuclear weaponry. Obviously, Albania has no such intentions too.

A favourable premise also is the backing the idea receives on the part of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, of the public, of a number of governments in Western Europe, including NATO states.

All this makes it possible to put the practical realization of the task on the agenda, which means the withdrawal of the nuclear weapon, the property of non-Balkan states, and not allowing its installing in the future.

A number of responsible state and governmental figures of almost all Balkan states speak in favor of the proposal, and not a single influential representative has ever questioned this importance of this step.

Bulgaria is convinced that the differences in the social system and the foreign political orientation of the separate Balkan states are not of such nature as to impede the search for and finding of true mutually advantageous ways of reinforcing the security of all the Balkan states.

The anticipation in the zone does not mean giving up the guarantees which each of the Balkan states has as a participant in the respective security system.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal for a summit of the heads of the Balkan countries has not been dictated by any selfish aims and interests. It is an expression of Bulgaria's adherence to the idea of a nuclear zone, which is of no ad hoc nature but stems from the very peace-loving essence of the Bulgarian foreign policy.

Only those who serve somebody else's interests and support the imperialist course of confrontation and arms race can impede the establishing of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

FILIPOV ATTENDS TRADE UNION CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU222026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia today to mark the 75th anniversary of the trade union of trade and public service workers. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Misho Mishev and Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, attended. The meeting was also attended by Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, as well as by veterans of the trade union movement.

Comrade Grisha Filipov delivered a greeting address on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the government and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally. He expressed his appreciation for the work of the trade and public service workers and their efforts in successfully implementing the party's December program on raising the people's living standard. Comrade Grisha Filipov presented the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order first class that had been conferred by the State Council to the trade union.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BALKAN WAR MARKED

AU211919 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 21 (BTA) -- The 70th anniversary of the beginning of the Balkan War was waged by Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro in 1912-1913 for the liberation of the regions captured by the Ottoman empire in the southern and southwestern part of the Balkan Peninsula. [sentence as received]

The solemn meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, other officials, officers, citizens and participants in the Balkan War.

"We celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Balkan War not to fan up nationalistic feelings and passions, because nationalism as ideology and practice is alien to the Bulgarian Communist Party and socialist Bulgaria", stressed in his report Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the chief political department of the People's Army. "We", he went on, "want to respect a historical truth and a historical event, to preserve a historical heritage and to use it as a source of education of today's and future generations in a spirit of love and devotion to Bulgaria".

Mr Kiril Kosev emphasized that the Balkan War went down in Bulgaria's history as a brilliant expression of the people's desire for freedom and national independence.

He emphasized that the war was a continuation of the national-liberation struggles of the Bulgarian people from Turkish yoke, of the Russo-Turkish war of liberation, 1877-1878 and of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Uprising of the Bulgarians in Macedonia and Edirne Thrace in 1903. This is why, Mr Kiril Kosev stressed, the Balkan War is a just, liberation war, for the Bulgarian people.

In the war fields, he said further, the Bulgarian Army showed a high combat spirit, daring, courage, firm will and rush rarely encountered in the world war history. One can fight in this way only in a liberation war with just goals. The Bulgarian soldier amazed the world with his feat.

Colonel-General Kiril Kosev pointed out that the Balkan War goes down to Bulgaria's history not only as a substantial contribution to the national unification of the Bulgarian people, but also as a new, remarkable stage in the development of the Bulgarian and world military art.

The combat skill, the military creativity, the high combat spirit, the selfless courage and self-sacrifice of the heroes of the Balkan War have today their worthy successor in the Bulgarian People's Army, he said.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy, Mr Kiril Kosev stressed: "Bulgaria is making special efforts for consolidating and developing the goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans. We sincerely want the Balkan Peninsula to cease being a powder keg any longer, that it is not a source of clashes and wars but an example of good will, trust and cooperation.

Historical Museum Opened

AU231603 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Samuil Stronghold Park-Museum opened today at the historical site of the Belasitsa Mountain where in 1014 the Bulgarian Tsar Samuil and his soldiers had waged an epochal struggle to liberate the Bulgarian state. The celebration held on this occasion was attended by Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee; officials and guests from Sofia as well as more than 25,000 Komsomol and party veterans from the Pirin area.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

AU252003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The Living Standards Committee of the Council of Ministers discussed the implementation of the counterplans for the production of consumer goods during the first 9 months of 1982.

It was pointed out at the session that the domestic market is better supplied than in the past, and that a total of 8.5 percent more goods have been produced in excess of the state plan during the period under review. The work of certain economic enterprises was positively evaluated. They are overfulfilling their obligations to trade organizations. At the same time the attention of the Pirin trade-industrial trust was called to the necessity of adopting more efficient measures for expanding the variety of production. The same applied to the Ruen economic combine and to other such enterprises.

The Living Standards Committee urged the economic organizations to devote their efforts to the production of mass consumer goods and to fulfill their obligations to the domestic markets. The question of the quality of consumer goods produced on a local scale was discussed. A decision was also adopted on improving the variety of goods and supplying local stores with sufficient consumer goods for the new year holidays.

OFFICIALS GREET STROUGAL ON RETURN 22 OCT

LD221428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned from an official friendly visit to Algeria and Tunisia today. The visit took place at the invitation of Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague Comrade Strougal and members of his entourage were welcomed by deputy federal premiers Ladislav Gerle, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicker; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Jaromir Obzina, minister of interior; and other government officials.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS TU TALKS IN PARIS 26 OCT

LD260920 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Paris (CETEKA correspondent) -- Talks were held here today between delegations of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

The delegations, headed by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and CGT General Secretary Henri Krasucki, briefed each other thoroughly on the activities of the two trade unions organizations, in a very open, cordial atmosphere of a constructive dialogue.

They devoted great attention to questions of the international trade union movement, and stressed the important role it is playing in the struggle for peace and disarmament. They voiced support for all actions aimed at averting the danger of war, and appreciated all initiatives towards this end, especially the Soviet peace proposals.

INDRA MEETS WITH SFRY, FRG AMBASSADORS

LD251914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia, today in connection with the start of his tour of duty. The chairman of the Federal Assembly also received Juergen Diesel, FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who is ending his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

CHARTER 77 DEMANDS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD251730 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna, 25 Oct (DPA) -- The Czechoslovak human rights organization "Charter 77" has demanded the release of all political prisoners in the CSSR by the Prague government in view of the resumption of the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference planned for 9 November.

In an open letter which became known today in Vienna, the organization says "the position of our delegation in Madrid and the credibility of our government's peace policy would be considerably strengthened if those people who demanded that our government should consistently fulfill the conditions it agreed to in Helsinki were to be released immediately..."

The politicians' striving for peace would only become credible if it was accompanied by a peaceful attitude to their own citizens, the human rights activists say further in their letter. In addition, they appeal to the CSSR Government to stop the trials, "police harassment and discrimination which threatens the very livelihood."

DZUR, JAKES ATTEND PEOPLE'S ARMY MEETING 25 OCT

LD251520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of commanders and political officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army took place in Prague today, during which Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, assessed results of combat and political training of armed forces members during the training year 1981-1982 and explained the tasks facing troops in the coming period.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, conveyed the thanks of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, for the successful fulfillment of the planned training tasks and the purposeful development of party-political work. He also expressed thanks for the assistance being given by members of the armed forces to the national economy.

LENART, EHRENBERGER ADDRESS POWERPLANT OPENING

LD252038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] To mark the commissioning of the pumped-storage powerplant on the Cerny Vah River, a festive meeting of the plant's builders took place in Liptovsky Hradek today. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other guests.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy, spoke about the importance, preparation and course of building the pumped-storage powerplant on the Cerny Vah, which is the biggest of its kind in Czechoslovakia.

In a festive speech, Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked all the builders of the powerplant and stressed that fulfillment of this demanding task on schedule and the quality of work done are an encouraging example of stepped-up activity to fulfill this year's tasks and to consistently implement the line laid down by the 16th party congress. He declared that only skilled work and creative attitudes and above all broad and rapid application of the results of sciences and technology can create the necessary increase of national income and increase our prestige among trade partners. The key and method of securing the necessary rate of building an advanced socialist society and our share in the growing strength of socialist countries and the preservation of peace in the world is, as Comrade Jozef Lenart said, consistent implementation of the Communist Party's strategic line and intensification of the national economy. He expressed his conviction that the positive spirit acquired during construction of the pumped-storage powerplant will be taken by its builders and applied at new workplaces.

When Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke about international developments he recalled that the socialist community is the main factor for peace.

The best builders of this important power complex then received high state distinctions. The president of the republic conferred the Order of Labor on Dusan Choma, managing director of Vahostav in Zilina, in recognition of his extraordinary working initiative and results in the management and coordination of the construction of the pumped-storage powerplant on the Cerny Vah. The president also conferred the Order of Labor on a collective of workers of the Rudnany plant of the Banske Stavby national enterprise of Prievidza in recognition of their outstanding results in the construction of this power complex.

Comrade Jozef Lenart and other guests also inspected the pumped-storage powerplant on the Cerny Vah.

HUSAK, DZUR ADDRESS ARMY DAY MEETING 6 OCT

LD060700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, received at the Prague Castle today a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by the minister of national defence, Army Gen Martin Dzur, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Present at the reception were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the CPCZ CC Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Josef Havling; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Rabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the party Central Committee.

In his speech Comrade Martin Dzur highly appreciated the care and attention that the CPCZ and its Central Committee, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, devote to our People's Army. He ensured our highest party and state representatives that the Czechoslovak People's Army, in close combat alliance with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, is always prepared to stand up effectively for the protection of our sovereignty, socialism and world peace and to fulfill all set tasks.

Comrade Gustav Husak addressed the delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army. In the introduction he greeted these taking part in the meeting on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the federal government and himself and congratulated them and all the rest of the members of the army on their holiday -- the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. It is symbolic, he said, that the Czechoslovak People's Army derives its holiday from the heavy heroic fights in the Carpathians, at Dukla, in which the famous Soviet Army and the members of the first Czechoslovak Army in the USSR took part side-by-side. The fights at Dukla mark a significant milestone in the national-liberation struggle of our people in the joint fight against fascism. In this fight the firm friendship and alliance with the USSR was tempered. We ought to remember these combat [word indistinct] traditions in our work, protect them and develop them. Also, our firm ties with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are the most reliable guarantee of our national liberty, state independence and a peaceful life for our people for the future. Advancement and strengthening cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army and the armies of the other state of the Warsaw Pact play an important part in this.

Our party and the socialist state, he continued, pay great attention to the Czechoslovak People's Army. They spend considerable material means to provide it with good material and technical equipment. The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed again what importance we give to the improvement of the combat, professional and political preparedness of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Comrade Gustav Husak further appreciated the work of the commander, political workers, party and youth organizations and all members of Czechoslovak People's Army and thanked everybody who contributed to the achievement of good results in the last training year. He said that the army (?forms an important part of our socialist society), a part on which the defense of our independence and our national liberty depend above all. If we speak about good results -- and they are prevailing -- (?we also have to say) that there are things that we have to consider improving in connection with our army. This is naturally true in every area of our social life, the economy and political-educational and ideological work, said Comrade Gustav Husak.

In the past we always devoted great attention to building up and developing our armed forces. The latest events underline the pressing nature of this issue even more. This is due to the fact that the aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, increase international tension with their aggressive policy and evoke a crisis situation in the world.

They wage a concentrated attack, particularly against the states of the socialist community. They launch hostile ideological propaganda campaigns against the states of the socialist community and strengthen the policy of embargo and economic and financial discrimination. They are trying to gain military superiority by gradation of armament. Without overrating the strength of imperialism, we cannot idly watch its policy of dangerous hazard.

In this connectin he spoke about the recent declaration of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov to the effect that during the whole time since the end of World War II the international situation was never so serious as at present. The Middle East events demonstrate the dangers of this policy for the whole mankind. The cruelty of the Israeli aggressors, supported by the United States politically and materially, clearly proves how far imperialism is ready to go to push through its intentions.

All these facts emphasize the importance of the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist states, including Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia, said Comrade Gustav Husak, fully supports the peace proposals of the USSR, which correspond to the vital interests of our people. Resolute struggle for peace, averting the threat of war, is the only sensible way out of the current complex international situation. Therefore, progressive anti-imperialist peace forces of the whole world join this struggle ever more actively.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to speak about our army's important role and responsibility in the education of young people. In the last few days the Third Congress of the Socialist Youth Union was held, at which many good things were said about the work of the army in the education of youth. It is a duty of our armed forces to continue in this work. Consistent attention should be paid to ensure that in the Czechoslovak People's Army young people will grow up who are aware, devoted to their socialist homeland and ready to build and defend it. The role of commanders, political workers and party and youth organizations in the army is also important in this process. They should convincingly show the young generation the true face of fascism, the sacrifice our nations had to make during the struggle for national freedom and the work, heroism and sacrifice demanded by our socialist present. This task is all the more important because imperialist anticommunist propaganda is particularly trying with all available means to make young people doubt the advantages and achievements of socialism. This is why we put such emphasis on the unity of the specialized and political training of our army members.

Comrade Gustav Husak also spoke with appreciation about the help which the Czechoslovak Army members provide to our national economy in various areas. We know, he said, that sometimes it disturbs your own work. This help, however, is necessary and inevitable. It should be organized in such a way as not to interfere with specialised and political training.

In the conclusion of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak again expressed thanks for everything good that was done in the Czechoslovak People's Army in the past year and wished its members health and success for the future and in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the further improvement in combat and political readiness and the work for the flourishing of the CSSR.

Comrade Gustav Husak and other party and state representatives had a friendly and comradely discussion with the participants in the meeting.

DAILY ON RESULTS OF HONECKER'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

LD200952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2301 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- "Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, returned home from his 8-day Middle East trip Monday with exceptionally good results." This is noted by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today in an editorial reviewing the friendship visit to Syria and the state visits to Cyprus and Kuwait. "The agreement expressed in all Erich Honecker's talks with the statesmen of these friendly nations on the question of securing peace must be particularly highly rated in view of the international situation which has been aggravated by the imperialist policy of stepped-up arming and confrontation, far in excess of its value for bilateral relations, toward closer cooperation, to the joint struggle of socialist and nonaligned states and all peace forces in the world against the threat of a nuclear war, for peace and disarmament, for sovereignty and independence." The considerable international response to the Middle East trip was strong confirmation of this.

"During all the talks his reception in the capitals and on trips in the host countries, Erich Honecker and his delegation were aware of the warm-hearted friendship and high degree of respect for our republic," continues NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "It was based on our people's achievements in socialist development and on the GDR's active contribution to securing peace, promoting international cooperation and implementing the process of detente. Not least, it resulted from the consistent attitude of solidarity by the SED, our state and entire people for the anti-imperialist liberation struggle, particularly that of the Arab peoples and the Cypriot people."

Naturally, much time was devoted during the talks to the Middle East problem. "Erich Honecker, together with his partners in the talks, strongly denounced Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon, supported by the United States, its genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese, annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights in violation of international law and Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories." During his meetings with Yasir 'Arafat, Honecker stressed that the GDR stands in firm solidarity by the side of the Palestinian people and regards the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. The GDR head of state strongly called for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question.

"During Erich Honecker's talks on the trip, an important role was played by the close connection existing between unsolved regional problems and the worldwide struggle against the arms drive and confrontation policy, for securing peace by effective disarmament measures. The new U.S. strategic nuclear missiles which are to be based in the FRG and other West European NATO countries, can also reach the Middle East. The GDR, situated on the dividing line between the two social systems and the biggest military coalitions of our day, naturally has a particular interest in detente, arms limitation and disarmament. In all his remarks during the trip and also in his reply to a question regarding the government statement by FRG Chancellor Kohl, Honecker stressed that the GDR regards peace as the key issue concerning mankind at present and which must be resolved."

In conclusion, the editorial notes that the GDR representatives gained many new friends on their trip. "The statesmen and citizens of Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait were strengthened in their conviction that the GDR is a reliable partner in the development of many-sided bilateral cooperation for the benefit of the peoples and in their joint work for peace and international security."

HONECKER RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER 25 OCTOBER

LD251748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, candidate member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and ministers of the interior.

The discussion centered on issues connected with further deepening the relations between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded in 1979 on the occasion of the visit to Aden by a party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker.

The PDRY guest conveyed a personal message to Erich Honecker from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary-general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

HONECKER RECEIVES SEW DELEGATION 25 OCTOBER

LD251820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) — The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, on Monday received the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Horst Schmitt, and the SEW Executive Committee delegation, which he is leading, for a cordial meeting. During the meeting with the SEW comrades, who are in the GDR for a friendship visit, an exchange of views took place on the results and experiences of the SED and SEW in implementing the decisions of their congresses, on topical questions of the current international situation and on the demands arising from the struggle to preserve peace.

Erich Honecker briefed his guests on the great achievements of the working class and all GDR workers in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed that the tested course of unity of economic and social policy is being consistently continued on the basis of the workers' diverse activities toward strengthening the GDR's economic performance. At a time when the consequences of economic crisis and stepped-up arming in the capitalist world are being shifted increasingly vigorously onto the working population, full employment and social security are guaranteed in the GDR. This underlines the advantages of workers' and peasants' power and the socialist planned economy.

The all-important issue, Erich Honecker continued, is and remains the struggle to secure peace against the course of confrontation on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. The GDR will do all it can, in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, by defending the results to date of the policy of detente and by agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, to contribute toward an improvement in the international climate.

The campaign against the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe scheduled for 1983 is particularly important in this respect. This is aimed against the vital interests of all European peoples and would increase the threat of nuclear war. What Europe and the whole world need, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee stressed, are not steps in the direction of war, but steps toward a secure peace, for detente and cooperation.

Without doubt, Erich Honecker said, this also corresponds very closely with the interests of the inhabitants of West Berlin who can only enjoy a good future in peace. In its relations with West Berlin, the GDR continues to be guided by the principles of peace and detente. This calls for the strict observance and full application of the four-power agreement on West Berlin, and particularly its key stipulation that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and will continue not to be governed by it. Anyone who has West Berlin's interests really at heart should allow reason to prevail and refrain from all attempts to test how much strain can be put on the four-power agreement. The GDR continues to be prepared to negotiate with the (West) Berlin Senat on questions of joint interest and to strive for solutions which are beneficial to both sides.

Horst Schmitt reported on the stage reached in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth SEW Congress and the struggle of the communists for peace, work and democratic rights. He described the activities of the peace movement, the action taken against the elimination of jobs and social service cuts as well as on the experiences gained in representing the political, democratic and social interests of the workers in West Berlin.

The citizens of West Berlin have always been harmed, Horst Schmitt said, when attempts were made to misuse the city for the fight against socialism and include it in NATO policies. It is much more necessary to proceed on the path of normalizing relations between West Berlin and the GDR to mutual advantage. Nationalist verbiage about Berlin's "special role" are totally out of place here. It is designed only to distract attention from problems that trouble the working people in the city, and create neither jobs nor socially-secure conditions.

Horst Schmitt expressed the satisfaction of the communists of West Berlin over the resolute and successful development of socialism in the GDR and stressed that this is at the same time a great source of encouragement in the SEW's struggle. Schmitt expressed his high regard for the consistent efforts undertaken by the GDR and by Erich Honecker personally in the struggle to safeguard peace. Erich Honecker and Horst Schmitt welcomed the USSR's proposals for averting the danger of a nuclear world war and halting the arms race.

In a spirit of fraternal alliance they discussed issues concerning relations between the two parties and underlined the traditional, close militant ties of the SED and the SEW in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Deputy Party Chairman Dietmar Ahrens and members of the party's Executive Committee, Helga Dolinski and Uwe Doering, were present on behalf of the SEW.

Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Paul Verner and Central Committee member Herbert Haeber were present on behalf of the SED.

ENERGY SECTOR MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR COLD SEASON

DW221203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Interview with Dr Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the Ministry for Coal and Energy, by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The week of preparation for winter has been discussed before. The workers at the parent plant of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine will process about 20 percent more sewage gas during the winter season than in the summer months. At times of maximum demand, the gas combine supplies a total of up to 34 million cubic meters of sewage gas a day.

In this connection trade union members, aktivists and competition initiators from the 40,000 workers in the gas and coal processing sector discussed ways to tackle this tough task at an aktiv meeting today. As is known the coal and energy sectors play a special role in getting ready for winter.

How has this sector prepared for the cold season? What remains to be done? These are questions asked of Dr Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the Ministry for Coal and Energy.

[Begin Kratzke recording] During the past few months, we have carried out a huge repair program in strip mines, briquette factories, gasworks, powerplants and heating plants because we always proceed from the principle that installations in good repair and technically stable form the precondition for proper supplies under winter conditions. Among other things we made general repairs at more than 50 percent of our powerplant capacity. This includes, for example, 470 turbines and steam generators. By 30 September we had repaired 12 overburden removal bridges and 154 excavators, or about 77 percent of all overburden removal equipment. During the same period we also repaired 85 percent of all major pieces of equipment at briquette factories.

We also consider it to be especially important for the specialized technical equipment used for coping with winter conditions -- such as rail-switch heating devices, thawing equipment, and power tools for cleaning trucks and loading mechanisms -- to be fully operational so that it can be put to full use when winter really sets in.

Crude coal is extracted in open-air mining. Therefore, we must realize that under difficult winter conditions crude coal extraction is exposed to the influence of external factors. We are concentrating on mustering extra forces, as we have done in past winter seasons, and on concluding the appropriate agreements with our contract partners. We are also checking the communications and warning systems so we can react to situations such as those caused by frost.

We repeatedly stress that this preparedness for the winter season and this stability under winter conditions must be demonstrated daily, above all through stable production at every factory, at every strip mine and in every heating plant. Even though we are now observing the week of preparing for winter and of fire protection, we do not consider our winter preparations completed. In a way we are setting new accents now by conducting overall checks. Work, however, is continuing unabated. I will state frankly here that there are quite a few areas where we must put some programs into practice which have not been fully implemented and where some backlogs have been incurred.

[Question] Comrade state secretary, one aspect of preparing for winter is surely reserve stockpiling. Though this is primarily of interest to industry, it will surely also be of interest to our citizens who need coal and briquettes in their cellars for winter heating.

[Answer] To begin with, I can state that we have attained and even exceeded the norms for stockpiles of all types of fuels. This must certainly be viewed as highly positive and as an essential factor for stable supplies during the winter. As always in life, however, the situation in this area is varied because there are some consumers in industry and in the bezirke whose available and planned stockpiling capacities have not yet been fully attained or exploited. Concerted work in this field will be required in the next few weeks to eliminate these backlogs.

As far as supplies to the people are concerned, it is a well-known fact that the basic question for us is the supply of brown coal briquettes. In keeping with the demand by the people, we have now reached a delivery level where 85.5 percent of all households in the GDR have supply stocks for the winter season. At the same time, I would like to say here quite unequivocally that browncoal briquettes are available in adequate quantities also for those households which so far do not have coal stored in their cellars. In addition, the preconditions for stable fuel supplies to the people during the winter season have been created. [end recording]

HAGER URGES RED CROSS TO SUPPORT ARMS LIMITATION

LD232204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- In recognition of the high achievements accomplished by the German Red Cross (DRK) in its 30 year history of supporting the protection of public health and of civil defence, this mass organization was honored with the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the high award at a festive meeting in Berlin on Saturday. He conveyed the greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary on the anniversary.

Kurt Hager praised the development of the DRK into a socialist mass organisation with 1.2 million members and friends. The 30th anniversary of the DRK is being celebrated at a time that is characterized by a steady exacerbation of the international situation by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially NATO. U.S. imperialism and NATO openly threaten the use of nuclear bombs especially in Europe, and thus do (?not) discount a world nuclear conflagration.

This policy can be thwarted, Hager said, because peace can count on the power and constructive peace policy of the socialist community of states headed by the Soviet Union, and because an extensive peace movement is developing increasingly in the United States and in West European states.

"Never again must a new world war emanate from German soil; that is the principle which guides us in our relations with the FRG and which makes it necessary to oppose resolutely the peace-endangering deployment of new American nuclear arms systems in the FRG and in other West European states." At present the prime objective is to prevent the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe planned for next year. It would be very fitting if the International Red Cross and every other national Red Cross Society, especially in Europe and North American, were to throw their whole moral weight onto the scales in order to support arms limitation and reduction, in order to support the solemn renunciation of a nuclear first-strike by all nuclear powers following the example set by the Soviet Union.

At the festive meeting meritorious DRK members were honored with high awards, such as the Hufeland Medal in gold which was presented by Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health.

NVA CADRES BRIEFED ON TASKS OF OTHER GROUPS

DW221230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Werner Felfe and Harry Tisch, Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, explained urgent tasks of socialist agriculture and the work of trade unions to leading cadres of the National People's Army. During two days of deliberations in the Defense Ministry ending yesterday, Werner Felfe said that the socialist intensification of vegetable and livestock production had special priority. This meant struggling for maximum hectare yields and for the most effective utilization of all that had grown.

Harry Tisch set the ideological goal of deepening the awareness of every trade union member that good work on every day is a contribution to the strengthening of socialism and thus to the preservation of peace. This also included the constant enhancement of defense readiness as a class duty of all trade unionists. Further reports on the SED's economic strategy were given by members of the Council of Ministers Otto Arndt, Wolfgang Junker and Wolfgang Mitzinger.

BRIEFS

SCHOOL NAME CHANGED -- The Society for Sports and Technology pilot school at Jahnsdorf in the Erzgebirge District of Stollberg has been awarded the honorary name of Fliegerkosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Oct 82 DW]

SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED IN ITALY

PM251353 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 14 Oct 82 p 11

[Interview granted by Adam Kowalski, representative of Polish Solidarity trade union, to Alberto Ninotti in Italy; date not specified]

[Text] According to Adam Kowalski, who is very close to Solidarity and who, though he has been in exile in Italy for several months, maintains close direct and indirect contacts with the trade union, there can be no doubt. The strike against the regime was supported by all workers at the Gdansk shipyards. He is uncertain about the number of wounded, however: "According to one source, there were over a hundred. In any case, it is impossible to determine the number, because people prefer to avoid hospitals, which are the first place that the police go to look for oppositionists in order to interrogate, bully and arrest them." Kowalski spoke very carefully, he declined to confirm that there were any deaths, "though one Stockholm source says so. But no other agency has yet confirmed it."

The Gdansk workers' protest exploded like a fire that has smoldered under the ashes for months. The impression is that the shipyard workers escaped the control of the trade union, which had been trying for some time to contain the thrusts from the grassroots, to keep the road to negotiations and understanding open, despite everything. Komalski denied this: "What happened at Gdansk was not a spontaneous strike conflicting with the directives of Solidarity's provisional National Commission. The regional committees enjoy broad autonomy under clandestine conditions, and the action at Gdansk was decided by the regional committee: Bogdan Lis, who is its most prestigious member, is also a member of the National Commission. It was therefore an entirely legitimate strike." He admitted, however, that "there is very great tension in all the major factories and even in small enterprises in Poland, from Warsaw to Silesia, though hitherto, as far as I am aware, the workers have decided, after stormy discussions, to follow the directives of the National Commission, postponing the general strike until 10 November, for 4 hours." What is certain is that "any spark falling from Gdansk could make the whole of Poland explode."

I have a strong suspicion, and am indeed virtually convinced, that by outlawing Solidarity General Jaruzelski has issued a final provocation to Polish society, the real society that identifies only with the underground opposition to the communist regime. He has deliberately opted for a trial of strength. And he has rejected once and for all any possibility of dialogue, negotiation and understanding. He has reneged on all the agreements. Kowalski agreed. But he pointed out that "the sword brandished by the government is double-edged. On the one hand it demolishes the 14 August 1981 agreements, in which the authorities recognized the existence of Poland's real society via Solidarity, but on the other it is surrendering the recognition that it in turn obtained from Polish society -- and for the first time in history -- thanks to those same accords. At that time a mutual recognition was established between the government and real society. Now all this has been placed in jeopardy again."

[Question] What can have prompted Jaruselski to make a move that even a moderately close analysis reveals could prove very expensive for himself and for the country that he wants to rule?

[Answer] Stupidity and weakness. Stupidity, because elementary intelligence would suffice to show how a well-organized underground society would have reacted to such a decision. Weakness, because Jaruzelski is unable to oppose the pressures of the rightwing groups within the power center, which are pressing for all kinds of provocations with the aim of prompting a Soviet armed intervention in Poland. Jaruzelski's weakness and stupidity are the same as Kania's and to an extent the same as Gomulka's. When the government found itself in trouble, they all sought support on the right, never on the left.

They never sought allies, let alone within society, but even within the sectors of the party inclining toward reform, dialogue and compromise. They always opted for the hardliners, for those we Poles call the "concrete heads." They have opted for the path of force in the hope of prevailing -- but that is impossible.

[Question] So is the attempt to destroy Solidarity by force futile? Or will the more radical sectors within it simply not prevail?

[Answer] I am not entirely convinced that Solidarity will remain intact. The attempt to prevail by force and to destroy Poalnd's clandestine society with violence might even succeed. It depends on how much force is used. [answer ends]

Indeed, as the Gdansk strike shows, even if the challenge presented by Jaruzelski is a losing one, it does not mean that there are any prospects of victory for the underground society represented by Solidarity. Poland will be the loser in any case. And in any case the plight is terrible -- "The most severe in my country's turbulent history in recent decades." The Gdansk strike itself "is not the result of the people's anger, but the result of a discussion that is taking place and still developing through the clandestine press throughout Polish society. It concerns the methods to be adopted to wage the battle against martial law, against the government's impositions. There is a very widespread belief among the workers that it is necessary to resort to every means, including weapons, because they consider negotiations with the authorities impossible and believe that the only way to achieve a decent life is to overthrow the communist government. And there is another current of opinion that considers any attempt at armed struggle doomed to failure, so that it is necessary to choose the path of developing social awareness, building clandestine structures and therefore an underground society. The position of Solidarity's provisional National Commission is midway between the two, but it is clear: It aims to force the authorities to negotiate by using a broad range of methods, including a degree of radicalism; and here it must be specified that Solidarity rejects violence, even though there are some within it, for instance, urging it to respond to the troops' violence against the workers by attacking certain centers of authority and information as a reprisal."

Kowalski's analysis is pessimistic on the basis of a classic observation for the entire left: "The deterioration of the economic situation places the country's future in very serious jeopardy and could drive anyone into an uncontrolled and uncontrollable protest -- uncontrollable by either Solidarity or the government. This danger has been present for several months, since before the proclamation of martial law, but has never been as strong as it is now."

It is a danger that is made apparent in the recent speech by Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, who reasserted the "willingness" of the "fraternal countries" to intervene directly in Poland, which is linked with the decisions to be taken at the imminent meeting of communist bloc foreign ministers in Moscow, "anything could emerge from it, including the invasion of Poland, but it could also produce an acknowledgement of the need for a social accord, though that is extremely unlikely."

[Question] What if there is an invasion?

[Answer] I am not a clairvoyant. But looking back at Polish history, I believe that the poeple's reaction will be rather different from Hungary's. In any case, the outcome of a battle against the Warsaw Pact's invading armies is predictable.

EX-KOR MEMBER VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S FUTURE

PM221349 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Oct 82 p 14

[Special envoy Poland dispatch: "Poland: Strike or No Strike on 10 November?"]

[Text] While passing the anonymous facade of Warsaw's central prison, she merely gave a slightly more penetrating glance:

"I spent 2 years of my life here," she said simply. The evenings are already bitterly cold in Poland but Hanna was not in a hurry like the other people out walking late: Time no longer seems to matter to her. "It is impossible to foresee anything here and yet everything is settled in advance and we are all expecting civil war," she remarked without any obvious emotion.

Hanna, a strong woman, with almost a man's build, over 60 years old and making no attempt to hide the fact, has a brusque and open personality to match her face: "A Polish woman, in other words a militant." For her militant action really started 6 years ago after the major strikes at the Ursus plant and at the steel plant in Warsaw. She joined the 30 or so intellectuals in the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] who decided to support the striking workers. "We were even treated as snobs at the time," she said with irony, "and look at Poland today."

While passing the dark windows in the involuntary intimacy of the emptying streets she recounted, in a few pertinent sentences, that other march by thousands of militants for whom, unlike her, everything ended on the morning of 13 December: the arrests, the dismissals, on the morning of 14 December, of all those whose payslips mentioned contributions to Solidarity, like the 140 planning department employees who were all fired together.

"Do you know, for example, the present procedure for arrests? The individual is completely isolated from his family and his lawyer until the investigation has been completed. That can take 3 or 4 months, maybe more. And if the judge so decides it it possible that no visit or help will be allowed even then...."

What about examples? Hanna knows too many to be able to cite them all. There are the KOR leaders (Kuron, Michnik and the others), those five "internees" who were told one fine day that they were henceforth under arrest. "Their trial could start any day and no one would know. They will be tried and sentenced as quickly as possible since that is the law."

What can be said about the case of Irena Romaszewska and her husband Zbigniew, those two intellectuals who had set up Solidarity Radio, "so that Poland," she said, "might finally be able to listen to itself." "The government had mobilized a veritable army to put an end to the weekly 8-minute broadcast," Hanna said. "Irena was arrested first and then Zbigniew was arrested in the street by a policeman who had recognized him. Agnieszka, their daughter, was not able to see them and was herself interned for 5 months and her husband still is...." Why? The question struck her as incongruous and she remarked bitterly: "Why? Because he is Polish I think...."

Hanna and a few others are struggling amid the ruins of what was the KOR. "Previously," she explained, "I ran an action committee. At present I alone am the action committee." Hanna prefers not to talk about her work with the other committees, not even about the care of all those who have been fired, for instance for refusing to sign the "Declaration of Loyalty" demanded by the authorities following martial law. It is "work" whose daily risks she accepts. Only last Friday the police questioned her for more than 4 hours.

She was more willing to discuss the future. That is probably because she is not very sure about it herself. The upsurge of an excessively radical grassroots which split the Solidarity movement, the lack of present structures and instructions as a result of the repression are, in her view, all factors which are likely to facilitate the "provocation" operation launched by the government to crush dissidence.

And yet were last week's strikes in Gdansk provocations? She almost smiled, for the first time in the evening. "No, no, they were not provoked strikes or even wildcat strikes. You know, there are so-called 'spontaneous' strikes which are much less spontaneous than people think."

[Question] What does that mean?

"We must adapt our strategy to the present conditions," she explained. "With martial law and militarization, if we announce a strike in advance the radio seizes on the news, the foreign press reports it and you have the motorized reserves of the Citizens' Militia, the police and provocateurs on your back before anything has started. So we play on that. Sometimes we spread the rumor that a strike is going to be staged in one place and in fact everything happens somewhere else before the authorities have time to react. You must realize that in that type of 'spontaneous' action, those who absolutely had to know about it had been warned...."

[Question] Why the announcement of the 10 November action then?

"Why?" she suddenly stopped, her look was unambiguous: "I saw the Russian tanks here when I was a child. I can already describe their return to you, it is inevitable. Should we tell that to the young workers? Should we sit down and wait for them to arrive? The 10 November action is a way of telling the Poles that we are still all together, it may be nothing more than that but that has to be done. I do not know what will happen. Perhaps nothing will happen because people will be too frightened. It is also possible that the government might attempt some spectacular actions here and there in order to sabotage the preparations for the strike. It may be that the death of another worker in Nowa Huta might, for instance, be the trigger for a desperate uprising. It may be that the strike call might simply be withdrawn if the situation is too unfavorable for us; anything might happen."

She made an indefinable gesture: "One day, after the first trade union victories in August 1980, we ourselves failed to understand how all that had really started and why it had succeeded. So I went to see Anna Walentynowicz, the worker at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyards whose firing had sparked off everything and I said to her: 'Anna, what really happened?' I remember that she thought very carefully and replied: 'I don't know, perhaps it was God....'"

PZPR'S ZOFIA GRZYB INTERVIEWED ON NEW TUS

LD252114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Studio interview with Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo -- live; interviewer's name not given]

[Text] [Question] As everyone knows, I am a member of Solidarity in the Radoskor plant where I work. I entered the union in the hope that it would be an active and combative union, fighting for workers living and working conditions. These convictions of mine were based on the contents of the statute, and I was indulgent toward the errors which were committed, for they can always happen at the beginning of the road. I was not always in agreement with the behavior of certain activists of the new union. Once again, I interpreted that as a result of lack of experience, and I thought that the first Solidarity congress would take a critical attitude to the errors that had been committed, and would set this mass organization on the road of proper union activity. Things turned out differently. Following this congress I found that I was a member of an opposition political organization, fighting against the people's authorities. And that is why I decided to leave Solidarity -- these words were uttered by you exactly a year ago. I remember that they were uttered with great bitterness, in great tension and were deeply felt. What is your attitude now to that period?

[Answer] As I said then, I joined this union on the basis of a human hope, an organization which after all had grown out of the workers' protest, and where it attracted the workers it attracted me too. This union was to have been a creative force, was to have set Poland to rights, to (?remove) what had been brought about by that August anger. It was to have built up Poland, not destroy it, not undermine its own country. And that is why, today, life itself confirms -- since the very beginning — how very right I was then.

What can one do? We now know for sure that no one will put things right for us. No one will come to our aid. We have to mend all these errors ourselves. And the very bitterness of this truth is an incentive, as it were to action today, although things are still bad for us, difficult, with many among us, among the employees and workers, still mistrustful. But with our past experience we are going out to -- we want to -- resolve these problems, and we will resolve them.

In order to resolve these problems we are seeking allies, and we see allies. We see them in the civic committees of national rebirth, we see them in the future, the new trade unions, and I think we have a lot of them. If we take a look at the social make-up of what we already have in the civic committees of national rebirth, let us see who is there in them.

The worker is there; the mother, worried about the family and its future, is there; finally, the teacher, bringing children and young people up in full patriotism is there; the intellectual is there; our young people who want, let us say, sincerely desire the good of (?this) country are there. Not everyone is yet with us, that is also true. I, myself, even, often wonder, to this day, even before the act which was adopted -- how did it happen that for months the working class was exploited by forces downright hostile to our socialism? How did it happen, that we workers (?repeatedly) set up barriers through which, let us say, political [words indistinct] where does our mistake lie? At what time should barriers be set up? We must, sooner or later, answer that question. I do not know if that answer is not essential today, when the new [word indistinct] of the new trade unions are already coming into being; for, after all, the point is for a similar situation not to arise again; for those trade unions, which, under the act will have at their disposal extensive powers, to use them in the right direction.

[Question] I am wondering about a statement which was made. As far as I remember, at the last meeting of the Politburo, which took place last Tuesday, a good deal of attention was devoted to the point that neither the administration nor party organizations at factories should interfere in the creation of new trade unions. Much information has come out that in some places the directors want to set up these trade unions; here and there [word indistinct] works committees are presenting people with declarations. That is probably not the idea?

[Answer] No, that is not the idea. The idea is for people themselves to want (?to set up) these trade unions in factories. And that is so. We, assessing [words indistinct] in the factory, the commission (?coming forward) with the initiative of setting up a trade union is made up mostly of workers; and I have to admit that still many people, as you, Mr editor, have said, are taking a cautious approach to the trade unions, are approaching them with a certain amount of caution. That does not surprise me. It is hard to wonder for, after all, many trade union members, of the branch unions, or of Solidarity, this year and last year experienced a sort of deep disappointment, so perhaps this too is why they are now [word indistinct] similar experiences. And perhaps these people are awaiting the first experiences, the first, perhaps, trade union decisions, the first decisions taken or the attitude toward vocational, and not only vocational but also everyday living problems of their members. I think that on the basis of practice, because I have 35 years of professional work behind me, many of them will decide to join; I can say that very many of them will decide to join me.

[Question] You have mentioned a few times the Radoskor plant where you worked for so many years and where you still spend so much time. What are these contacts like? Are they as they were before, do colleagues come to you as they did in the past, do they come to see Zosia [diminutive of Zofia] Grzyb, or do they come now to see Comrade Grzyb, Politburo member?

[Answer] Always in one's own factory [words indistinct]. They do not treat me as a Politburo member but as one of them.

I would like to say that I do not just have many contacts with my own workforce but I have many of them generally although recently there have been fewer of them because I spent 4 months away from community work because of my illness -- I spent 3 months in a hospital because of my heart illness. But most of my meetings are in factories which employ mostly women. I consider myself as one of them and simply see their problems as mine and I want to help to resolve them. I must admit that I am more in favor of these direct meetings at the shopfloor level, rather than those held in conference halls, from behind the rostrum.

I think that it is there, at the work places, where one can find out best the honest truth, about what hurts the Polish workers, Polish farmers and what the problems of the intelligentsia are. Even though such conversations are not easy and often sharp words are said, very sharp and bitter [words indistinct] often personal problems, which are pointed out to me as a Politburo member. But at the same time these are full of consideration not just for one's own matters but also for the problems of one's work-place, town, the country or the party.

When one talks to the women one can see in their faces reflections of all the joys and problems which they come across in their ordinary everyday life.

[Question] Right now these are mostly problems?

[Answer] Yes, we are not being spoiled by life, quite the contrary. The burden of the economic crisis in our economy is also fully experienced by Polish families. I am not surprised at all that in the questions there is a justified anxiety and concern for tomorrow, for the future of oneself and one's family. I think that we, as the party leadership, have the duty to meet such concern by making decisions which when implemented will remove not just the causes but also the effects of the current crisis. This is one of the subjects to which, among others, the coming plenary session of the party Central Committee will be devoted.

We also devote the deliberations of the Women's Commission, which I have the honor to chair, to this topic.

[Question] Yes, the Women's Commission of the Central Committee. It must be said in general terms, this may sound a bit depressing, that today women are having the toughest time, irrespective of who they are and what duties they discharge. Only the degree of these difficulties can vary, but I imagine it applies to all women equally.

[Question] What about saying something about yourself. You have children, grandchildren, a husband.

[Answer] Yes, as I have already mentioned, I have behind me 35 years of work. In fact in November I will have completed 35 years of vocational work, 28 of them at the Radoskor works. I have been a party member since 1947, that means that I joined the Polish workers' party, I have one son, who is married, and two grandchildren. My son and daughter-in-law work in the capital. My granddaughter is 15 and my grandson is seven.

[Question] Is it up to you to look for a jacket for your grandson or shoes for your granddaughter?

[Answer] Of course. If it were not for the help from my husband who has just started early retirement, after having worked for 48 years in the same factory, and the assistance of my pensioner-mother who lives with me, I would have enormous difficulties in running the household. These two stand in line for me and deal with the many matters of the daily life of every woman.

ACADEMIC INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION LAW

AU251716 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23/24 Oct 82 pp 4, 7

[PAP correspondent Aleksander Nowak interview with Dr Wlodzimierz Piotrowski, head of the Labor Law Faculty of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, on the trade union law -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do the points of the new law appear compared with the law in force up to now?

[Answer] In order to give an opinion on the new trade union law as a legal framework for the merging of work forces to defend and represent their professional interests, it is no doubt useful to compare it with the previous legal situation. Nevertheless, one should remember that the legal framework for trade union activity was created not only by the law of 1 July 1949, but also by the decree of 6 February 1945 on the setting up of factory councils, the Council of State resolution of 13 September 1980 on the registration of trade unions, the law of 6 May 1981 on the registration of interunion organizations, and the labor code. The new trade union law replaces all these with the exception of the labor code, which also needs to be changed if only because of the economic reform.

The new law was essential for several reasons. First, it was foreseen by the social agreements of 30 August 1980 in Gdansk and Szczecin; second, the law of 1 July 1949 which established the right of workers to assemble and the independence of trade unions vis-a-vis the state administration, restricted the self-management of trade unions in a significant way. For this law established interunion structures in the form of trade union federations, defined what their bodies should be like, and also imposed a duty on trade unions to belong to these federations, which was contrary to Article 5 of Convention 87 of the International Labor Organization.

The previous law hardly defined at all the powers of trade unions in representing and protecting workers' interests, but only said that the trade unions "cooperate with the authorities and with institutions in overseeing public administration and the national economy, to the extent defined by the law (Article 4, Paragraph 1). In addition, the law recognized trade unions as a kind of legal representative not only of federated but also of unfederated workers.

[Question] People often ask what the real guarantees for the self-management of the new unions are.

[Answer] The guarantee for the self-management of the trade unions is their right to determine their own goals, programs of action, statutes and other internal regulations, organizational structures, as well as the principles behind electing boards and other leadership bodies (Article 1). These decisions will be made solely by union members, and in the case of extrafactory or interunion structures, these decisions will be made by their representatives. The independence of the trade union vis-a-vis the bodies of administration is not only declared to be the legal norm, but is also guaranteed by such measures as the total exemption of trade unions from the supervision and control of state administrative bodies, the duty of administrative bodies to refrain from restricting the independence of trade unions or their activities which are in accordance with the law, the duty to give persons time off from work so they may undertake union activity and grant paid vacations to engage in union activity by choice. However, the most effective measure ensuring that trade unions are partners of the administration is the right to declare a strike or another protest action if a dispute occurs between the administration and the unions. Nevertheless, the law places many restrictions on the right to strike; for instance, there is a ban on striking in some workplaces connected with the country's defense and security, with the production, storage and supply of foodstuffs, in health and social welfare centers, in drugstores, educational institutions and in many other places -- here, the trade unions uniting employees in these workplaces will have the right to take some other form of protest action in case of a dispute between them and the administration.

[Question] What about other aspects which strengthen the partnership position of the new trade unions in relation to the administration and the local authorities?

[Answer] The new law also makes important changes in the other measures which serve to protect working people's interests. It gives trade unions the right to state their views on the points and decisions of acts of law as well as on decisions connected with widely-conceived social policy and environmental protection. The bodies of regional authority and of the administration are obliged to listen to the demands and opinions of trade unions. Although trade unions have no right to present bills to the Sejm, they do have the right to apply to the appropriate authorities to issue or demand an act of law. Of course, they will be able to influence legislative activity through a group of deputies which, as we all know, can submit a deputies' bill.

In order for the unions to be real partners of the authorities, the law gives them access to full information on the social and economic situation of the country, the voivodship and the workplace, as well as the right to check statistics and analyze prices, wages and living costs.

The law also gives trade unions the right to publish literature connected with union work and undertake educational and cultural activity. Trade unions are also guaranteed access to the mass media in order to present their work problems, but this right will be exercised in accordance with the conditions prevelant in the given mass medium.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON HOPE FOR NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD150830 Warsaw PAP in English 0730 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct -- The front-page editorial in ZYCIE WARSZAWY says that formation of new trade union "will be a difficult process. The Sejm [word indistinct] the conception of building new trade unions from the basis. Many arguments spoke in favour of such conception, but there were also arguments which undermined that solution. No-one can say it was an easy decision. It is possible and necessary to explain to the people its rationality."

"The members of Solidarnosc, the branch and autonomous unions, the teachers and railwaymen -- all who treat honestly their own affiliation and are serious about themselves, may well experience a sense of bitterness," the daily remarked.

"But as they come to accept the arguments which speak for the rightness of the decision to begin forming trade unions anew and realize the value of the new law, they will put aside misgivings and reservations and will begin to notice possibilities to fill in the framework of the new trade unions with activity useful to the people and themselves as well," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

DAILY DEFENDS POLEMICS OVER BISHOP'S SERMON

AU251816 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 GMT 82 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "The Vision of the West"]

[Text] Comparing Polish problems and solutions to the situation in the most highly developed Western countries has become a universal pastime. This is so with regard to living conditions and to politics.

No one can forbid anyone from making such comparisons. After all, we continue to ask ourselves, so many years after the war: Why is our economic development lagging behind many countries, including those who lost the war?

It is natural for those who work hard -- miners and metallurgical workers -- to compare themselves with their counterparts in the FRG, France or Great Britain and wonder what they can buy for an hour of their work. Conceding that such comparisons are often unfavorable to us, I would like to draw attention to their one-sidedness.

Recently I saw a television program whose theme was the polemics over the assumption that if Solidarity had taken over power in our country we would have -- automatically, so to speak -- become a "second Japan." Many people were attracted to this slogan, even though they had only a very vague idea of what that "first Japan" looks like -- that Japan with all its positive qualities, productivity indexes, the special patriotism of factory workers and the mechanisms responsible for the fact that even in a country as highly developed as Japan people do not ask for more work-free days.

I am convinced that it would be much easier for us to find a common language if we took a fully realistic view of the economic reality in the most highly developed areas of the world. Of course, in our case this objectivity demands that we should truly assess the gap between us and the world's leading countries. Nevertheless, our readers, too, would have to renounce their rather one-sided approach that does not take into account all the phenomena that determines the high living standards of the Western countries.

For example, the new trade union law retains the right to strike, while stating that this right should be the working people's ultimate weapon to be used when negotiations fail to solve the disputed issues. let us ask: How many people in our country who like to refer to the situation in the Western countries ask themselves how complicated the decision to proclaim a strike in the Western countries is? It is complicated not only legally, but also materially.

Many readers may become irritated by my reasoning, but it is a disturbing fact that the interest in the situation in the Western countries is focused almost exclusively on the levels of earnings. Why are there so few of us who ask about productivity and work organization? And why do we regard as a propaganda slogan the statement that the realtively high level of employees' earnings goes hand in hand with unemployment running into the millions and millions of workers?

We pay attention to the economy, but that is not the only subject of one-sided approaches. Another such subject is politics. In this case I will refer, as an example, to some polemical reactions to the TRYBUNA LUDU article against Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's sermon in Czestochowa.

I address my remarks in connection with this sermon to all those who so often like to refer to the political culture in the West. Let me cite a specific example of the discussion provoked in France by the delaration of the French episcopate on France's economic and social situation. The declarations stated among other things:

-- Except for the poorest sections of society, the most urgent task now is to defend moral values and not living standards;

-- It is an imperative of justice that everyone, employers included, should fully participate in financing "social protection," that is social insurance or benefits for the unemployed;

-- Tax frauds defy morality and the needs of social solidarity.

I have cited only some statements in that declaration because it is not so much its content as its further fate that concerns me. In France no one has any doubts that when the church makes a statement on even the most general issues it is making a political statement. "Yes, the church plays a political role." This is the headline of the interview given to LE FIGARO by Monsignor Lustiger, the bishop of Paris.

When the church itself makes a statement on a given case concerning sociopolitical issues, the discussion of the platform presented by it is considered as something natural.

Everyone makes statements on the subject of that platform -- from the communists, who see many progressive aspects in the French episcopate's position; to the rightwing, which came out with a violent polemic, of which one expression is the open letter published by LE FIGARO that accused the French episcopate of no more and no less than switching over to Marxist positions....

I think that in this connection if we look at the situation in the Western countries, we should see it in all its aspects, including the one that proves that taking a stand on the church's social doctrine is generally considered as something belonging to political custom and that no one in France regards such a polemic as a vulgar or sacrilegious struggle with the people's world outlook.

GLEMP IN ROME, SAYS DIALOGUE 'NOT BROKEN OFF'

LD251830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Correspondent Pawel Wasielewski report from the Vatican]

[Excerpts] Today, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, arrived in Rome, on a Polish LOT airlines aircraft.

Replying to journalists' questions, Archbishop Jozef Glemp stated that he will spend about a week in Rome. The primate of Poland was asked if his spending a week outside Poland means that the situation in Poland has calmed down somewhat. Archbishop Glemp said: One could say so. He also stated that the dialogue between the church and the state had not been broken off, and that there still exist inclinations to conduct such a dialogue.

Talks With Pope

LD251514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has arrived in Rome today. Shortly after his arrival he attended a working breakfast with the pontiff in Pope John Paul II's private apartments in the Vatican. According to Western agencies quoting Vatican sources the primate presented the situation in Poland and the state of relations between the church and the state in our country to the pope during breakfast.

REUTER COMMENTARY CRITICIZED AS 'FABRICATION'

LD251950 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Rome: Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp has arrived.

Let us remember Archbishop Glemp's words quoted by our correspondent, in order to compare them with today's commentary by the British agency REUTER. It reported that the Polish primate's visit to the Vatican is taking place at a time of particularly tense relations between the church and state.

REUTER goes so far as to state that the talks in the Roman curia were very urgent, since the confrontation in Poland between the church authorities -- as termed by REUTER -- and the military government is becoming more acute daily.

In the opinion of the same agency the episcopate has a problem concerning cooperation with the government, which after imposing martial law, has left no room for action on the part of the church.

So much for the commentary of the REUTER agency. These revelations are based on speculation and not on honest information, although the fabrication of facts should not be the sphere of activities of news agencies.

JARUZELSKI VIEWS FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

AU141252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[PAP report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting with a group of activists from the chief technical organization [NOT] in connection with the forthcoming deliberations of the 28th Congress of Polish Technicians in Lodz -- date and place not given]

[Text] During the meeting the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was informed about the status of the preparations for the congress as well as about the results of the pre-congress discussions. The views of the engineer and technician milieu was presented on the basic socioeconomic problems of the country and on this background recommendations and proposals with regard to a better utilization of the technical cadres and also Polish technical thought. The role of the engineering and technical cadre in inculcating economic reform was pointed out with emphasis on the need for continuing it and improving the mechanisms. Statements were made on the subject of scientific-technical policy of the state in the 1980's. There were reflections on systemic solutions facilitating the introduction of technical progress permitting the dissemination of the best research solutions and stimulating inventiveness and rationalization. In the discussion labor problems and conditions for the activization of scientific and technical milieus were raised.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the role of engineers and technicians in the socioeconomic and socialist development of the country. The foundations of the nation's material and cultural life are created by the technical cadres along with farmers and the workers' class. Scientific and technical progress is one of the elemental factors of socioeconomic development in the modern world. It is for this reason that the activity of the technical cadres, and their good work has so much significance for the further development of the country and the overcoming of the economic crisis. The first secretary of the Central Committee also stressed the need for an improvement in technical standards and the quality of production while speaking of the tasks of the technical cadres. This in particular is essential to the growth of export and the improvement of its efficiency.

The pace of the restructuralization process of production and the improvement of work organization is dependent on engineers and technicians. The economic reform that is being implemented is also a great opportunity for the technical cadres. It creates the right conditions for initiative, good technical and organizational engineering work and a better use of professional knowledge.

The first secretary pointed out the necessity of increasing social activity for the sake of creating and implementing scientific and technical progress and developing inventiveness. The authorities expect technical circles to give their opinions and proposals for solving the economic, scientific and technical problems of the country, the region and work plants.

Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the great significance of the congress of Polish technicians not only for technical circles but also for the whole of society. He then stressed the achievements which the chief technical organization brought to the congress and made assurances that these would be used in the government's work, while at the same time he conveyed his wishes to the participants of the congress for a fruitful discussion.

Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, participated in the meeting. NOT was represented by Prof Dr Engineer Janusz Szosland, Dr Engineer Aleksander Kopec, Prof Dr Engineer Jan Kaczmarek, Prof Dr Engineer Bohdan Paszkowski, Dr Engineer Edmund Skoczylas, Engineer (MS) Miroslaw Pawlak, Engineer Jozef Gorniak, Dr Engineer Mieczyslaw Fracki, Engineer (MS) Jerzy Jurzykowski, Engineer (MS) Andrzej Jankowski, Prof Dr Engineer Zdzislaw Adamczewski, and Engineer (MS) Kazimierz Wawrzyniak.

In addition, Stanislaw Gebala, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department participated in the meeting.

TECHNICIANS' CONGRESS MEETS IN LODZ 8 OCTOBER

WA221200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The 3-day deliberations of the 28th Congress of Polish Technicians, organized by the Federation of NOT Scientific-Technical Societies, began in Lodz on 8 October. Approximately 1,000 delegates will participate. The Congress is the twentieth national gathering of representatives of the technical world and will take place almost exactly on the 100th anniversary of the First Congress of Polish Technicians which took place in September 1882. At the same time, it is also the eighth congress convened after the war. The previous one was held in April 1977 in Warsaw.

The main goals of the congress are the defining of the position of the technical milieus on the new economic system and social renewal and the submission of recommendations and requirements for bringing out the economic crisis programs and further developing the economy, as well as defining the position of the most vital issues of engineers and technicians and their organization.

A broad nationwide discussion preceded the Congress of Polish Technicians.

SD Chairman Meets Delegates

WA221230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Prof Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party (SD) Central Committee and deputy premier, met with a group of delegate-members on 7 October, the day before the opening of the Congress of Polish Technicians.

Stating that the majority of the members of the SD are the intelligentsia and representatives of scientific-technical milieus, the Central Committee chairman spoke about the participation of engineers and technicians in overcoming the economic difficulties and bringing the country out of the crisis. He pointed to the necessity of bringing back to the Polish economy the maximum technical independence with regard to the West.

The delegates, employees in many enterprises and institutions, presented the main directions of work of the problem finding teams preparing the congress. In the discussion the problem of labor productivity, quality of production, utilization in industry of the results of scientific research studies, fuel-energy and raw material management, and also the protection of the environment were taken up. Attention was also turned to the need for regulating wages in particular groups of engineers and technicians. Much time was devoted to economic reform, pointing to the possibilities for the further improvement of methods for introducing reform in particular fields.

The need for a similar meeting at the conclusion of the congress was stressed.

ALTERED RATION COUPONS DUE TO BETTER SUPPLIES

LD252304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that because of the better seasonal supply of raw materials to the fats industry and an improvement of the regular rhythm of work in production plants, it is possible to increase the amounts for fats on rationed sale. From 1 November the allocations of margarine or animal fats will be increased from 375 to 500 grams on P-type ration books. Also in November it will still be possible to buy sugar instead of meat in the ratio of 1.5 kg of sugar for 1 kg of meat and meat products.

With the aim of supplying the market with cigarettes, as of 1 November Koral Brand cigarettes will be excluded from rationing. Because of the good crop of fruit, and particularly apples, there has been a considerable increase in supplies to the market of home-produced fruit wines. In this connection as of 1 November it will be possible to buy this wine instead of vodka and cigarettes in the ratio of 4 bottles of wine for 1 bottle of vodka or for 12 packets of cigarettes. The remaining substitute products for alcohol and cigarettes will be retained.

In connection with the need to adapt the purchases within the framework of ration books for meat and meat products to the structure of meat supplies, beginning 1 November coupons for beef and veal on the bone have been introduced into the ration books. We also remind you that the November ration books are valid to the end of the month, with the exception of coupons for washing powder and soap.

REPORT ON FARMING, FOOD PROGRAM UP TO 1990

AU251432 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 21 October on pages 4 and 5 carries the 7,000-word text of "The Basic Assumptions of the Program for Developing Agriculture and Food Economy up to 1990," issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy. The program includes the following chapters: The Evaluation of the Initial Situation; Basic Aims; Main Lines of Action and Means of Implementation; Production Assumptions in Agriculture and Food Economy; and Consumption. It also includes tables with figures relating to land improvement; crop production; animal production; production of most important food articles; and per capita consumption of basic staples.

PAP: BETTER PRODUCTION DUE TO MINING, ENERGY REFORM

LD251638 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct (PAP) -- The principles according to which economic mechanisms in Poland should conform to other socialist countries' economic systems, should be observed in the process of introducing economic reforms. This is the opinion of representatives of the mining and power industries, which differ somewhat from other areas of the national economy and are of strategic significance. In connection with this, all enterprises of the mining and power industries have been included in the composition of a national power industry system and have been made subordinate to one joint ministry.

What makes these enterprises special is, in the first place, the differentiation in calculating costs of output which depend not on labor productivity, but on objective factors such as geological conditions, age and type of equipment. In the seond place, due to technical reasons and strategic considerations they cannot sell their output to whoever they choose as customers and distribution should be centralized due to the same reasons. In the third place, decisions affecting capital-intensity of investments in fuel and energy projects, should be centralized. In connection with the foregoing, decisions that depart from other decisions affecting other industries have been adopted in this field. These decisions take into account to a greater extent the requirements of the fuel and energy industry, and due to this the mining and power industries are this year attaining considerably better production results compared with other branches of the economy.

AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD251908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, a delegation of the PZPR Auditing Commission, led by Kazimierz Morawski, has gone to Moscow. The visit will make it possible to become acquainted with the forms and methods of work of the CPSU auditing organs of (?the scope) of the controls undertaken, and the way of implementating the suggestions and findings that emerge from the controls.

JARUZELSKI, JABBONSKI MEET WITH FINNISH OFFICIAL

LD202324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On another day of his visit to Poland, at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the Finnish parliament, was received by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the course of the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere reference was made to the friendly relations which traditionally and currently link the two countries and nations as well as to the constructive cooperation between Poland and Finland on the international platform.

Johannes Virolainen expressed interest in the present situation in Poland, imparted his evaulations from his stay in our country and conveyed wishes for a successful solution of its own problems by the Polish nation.

Johannes Virolainen was also received today in Belweder by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. The conversation touched on problems related to economic, political and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They also dealt with international issues, and a great deal of attention was dedicated to current trends in the world and Europe which are dangerous to peace.

The Finnish guest, who is also chairman of the Interparliamentary Union, also met today with Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs.

Finnish Guest Departs

LD212126 Warsaw PAP in English 1514 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 21 Oct — Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Johannes Virolainen today ended his visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Presidium of the Sejm (Polish parliament).

During his four-day visit, the Finnish guest had talks with members of Poland's top authorities, met the Sejm marshal and a group of deputies heading the major Sejm committees.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, the Finnish visitor was seen off by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa and head of the Polish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Sejm Deputy Jarema Maciszewski.

Present was also ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Poland Taneli Kekkonen.

This morning, Johannes Virolainen, accompanied by secretary of the Polish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Deputy Witold Lipski, went to see the child's health centre memorial hospital. He got acquainted with the history of constructing this unique medical project inaugurated five years ago last week, its modern equipment and methods of treatment in its hospital part.

LATE REPORT: SEJM OPENS; PROSECUTOR SPEAKS

LD261234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Today, plenary session of the Sejm has been already going for an hour. On the agenda, let us recall, are three government drafts concerning various manifestations of social pathology. The session was opened at 1100 by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and chairman of the Council of State Prof Henryk Jablonski, are present in the chamber.

At the beginning of today's session Prosecutor General Franciszek Rusek took the floor. He stated, among other things, that during the period of martial law, on the initiative of the Military Council of National Salvation, a number of new legislative solutions were undertaken which aimed at removing the sources of tension and conflicts. The law on trade unions, passed at the last session of the Sejm, which has created broad possibilities for the working people to exert influence on the creation and observance of law, deserves special attention. In the trade union movement, which is undergoing rebirth, in employees' self-managements, the prosecuting organs see an ally in the struggle to bring about order in our Polish home; the prosecutors declare readiness for cooperation, and count on their active support, said Franciszek Rusek.

The large majority of the working world, he continued, received the new act with appropriate understanding and a sense of realism. However, in some work enterprises in recent days, stoppages of work and demonstrations against the law, organized with the inspiration of foreign and domestic subersion centers, took place. Only part of the workforce took part in them. Nevertheless, disorganization of work, interruption of the flow of production have taken place, and through this an atmosphere of tension has been created.

Further on, the prosecutor general stated that all acts of this kind are contrary to the law in force, and their perpetrator are subject to legal consequences.

In his speech Franciszek Rusek drew attention to the significance of consistency in proceedings against people who represent the former economic and state leadership. He mentioned that penal proceedings have been completed against 263 people. Acts of indictment have been submitted against 222. Proceedings have been discontinued against (?38), because allegations have not been confirmed.

Unusually high sentences, 7-10 years deprivation of freedom, have been passed. This, Prosecutor General Franciszek Rusek said, strengthens the conviction that everybody bears responsibility for his actions, irrespective of the post held, that everybody is equal before the law.

The prosecutor general referred to the three act drafts, which the Sejm is already debating: on proceedings in cases of juveniles, on counteracting alcoholism, and on proceedings against persons avoiding work. He said these acts will also have great significance for consolidating the observance of law in our country, and that the passing of these acts by the Sejm will undoubtedly contribute to more effective struggle against the most dangerous manifestations of social pathology.

BRIEFS

GOODS ARRIVE FROM USSR -- Regular consignments of goods from the Soviet Union are coming in to the frontier transloading stations at Geniusze and Siemianowka in Bialystok Voivodship. In the past 24 hours, railwayment have transloaded and sent into the interior of Poland more than 1,000 tons of timber, mineral fertilizers, gasoline and oil. Part of the goods were sent in transit to the GDR. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 82 LD]

DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR MARKET -- The milk industry will deliver to the market during the current quarter approximately 750 million liters of milk; 51,000 liters of cream; and 6,000 tons of powdered milk. This is as much as during the same period last year. On the other hand, there will be less hard cheeses and cream cheese, as well as less curd cheese. It is necessary to stress that the production quota of the milk industry in the last quarter of this year is dependent on the procurement of milk, and it is envisaged that this will be approximately 2 billion liters less than in the same period of 1981. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Oct 82 LD]

NICOLAE, ELENA CEAUSESCU ARRIVE ON STATE VISIT

Greeted by Stambolic, Ribicic

LD251330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by his wife Elena Ceausescu, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country at noon today at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

President Ceausescu and his wife were welcomed at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by his wife and other prominent persons in Yugoslav sociopolitical life. Also present were Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the City Assembly, Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Bucharest, and his wife; and others.

President Ceausescu was accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nicolae Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea and Ionel Cetateanu, counsellors to the RCP secretary general; and others.

Official Talks Begin

LD252324 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the palace of the federation in Belgrade today began the Yugoslav-Romanian summit dialogue, in which Elena Ceausescu also took part.

The following also took part in the talks on the Romanian side: Ion Dinca, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. On the Yugoslav side the following took part: Lazar Mojzov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; and others, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Milos Melovski and Nicolae Mihai.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, which has also marked all the Yugoslav-Romanian summit meetings so far, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations and topical international problems. The talks today started with an exchange of views on measures for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

At the beginning of the talks a positive assessment was made of the high degree of cooperation, understanding and closeness achieved so far between the two neighboring countries. It was pointed out that President Tito and President Ceausescu laid the foundations for such a development of relations which continues to this day.

It was also stressed that these frequent annual meetings also manifest this high degree of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. In making a positive assessment that bilateral cooperation embraces practically all spheres of relations between the two countries, the readiness and wish that it should continue to develop were emphasized.

In this context the development of cooperation on the economic plane was discussed in particular, and it was stressed that the proximity of the two countries, the level of development of the two economies and the developed transport communications as well as the high level of political relations provide opportunities for the further promotion and enrichment of ecnomic relations. Reference was especially made to the need to devise new and more efficient ways of accelerating a successful exchange in the economic field and to the importance of speeding up the construction of Djerdap II. In this connection the need and the possibility were mentioned of balancing the trade exchange and of developing and promoting industrial cooperation, various types of compensation business and the like, which in a situation when both countries are facing certain economic problems would lead to consolidation of economic cooperation and in so doing would lead also to the overcoming of the difficulties which they are confronting.

Many questions of interest to the two neighboring countries were discussed in the continuation of the talks tonight. With virtually identical words Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu expressed their concern over the serious deterioration of international relations which has affected practically all areas. It was stressed that the present unfavorable development in international relations is to a great extent a consequence of confrontation and of lack of trust between the great powers and blocs. Two elements in particular which make the present situation more complex than it has ever been since the end of World War II were pointed out: on the one hand there is the arms race, and on the other hand there are the serious difficulties in international economic relations which effect the developing countries.

The need to take resolute international action in order to halt the present alarming arms race which is threatening to lead to a further deterioration of the international situation and of the position of everyone was pointed out. Regret was expressed that the second UN special session on disarmament did not produce the results expected by a majority of the international community. The special responsibility which the great powers have in this area was stressed, but it was stressed that in the efforts to initiate a substantial disarmament process all the countries must take part through the United Nations and the bodies dealing with these questions.

The assessment was made that the arms race is the cause and also a consequence of the present serious deterioration of international relations. If this were to continue the world could find itself facing great perils. With regard to international economic relations it was stressed that inequality and the gap which is deepening between the developed and the developing countries represent a substantial element of the present worsened situation in the world. The two sides emphasized the need for active involvement in new global negotiations as a way leading to the establishment of a new international economic system. The present-day position of developing countries, the enormous level of indebtedness which reaches $600 billion, the deficit in the balance of payments and a fall in the rate of growth of developing countries' economies were assessed as one of the key problems on which improvement of international economic relations depends.

In examining the situation in Europe, Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu pointed out that the biggest arsenals of mass destruction weapons are concentrated on the European Continent. They advocated an end to the arms race in Europe and an end to the installation of new missiles. The two sides pointed out the importance attached to the Madrid CSCE meeting and expressed their expectations and readiness to involve themselves in it so that this Madrid meeting may be successful and may adopt concrete measures in connection with convening a European disarmament conference and with confidence building measures.

President Stambolic and President Ceausescu stressed the need for the involvement of all countries in order that international relations may be restored to the path of relaxation, peace and respect for national independence. The two presidents understandably devoted particular attention to the situation and relations in the Balkans and they stressed their readiness to fully contribute to the development of multilateral cooperation by Balkan countries in various spheres. In this context, they also talked about the ideas for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation without nuclear weapons, as well as about the most appropriate roads for the implementation of this idea, which implies the development of relations in the Balkans which would be founded on the principles of the UN Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki, as well as for resolving outstanding problems existing between the Balkan countries. These ideas were discussed within the framework of the broader problem of security in Europe.

In their talks the two sides also dealt with the existing crisis hotbeds, and in this context the Middle East was understandably at the center of attention. In repeating their already known attitudes of support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people for independence and a national state, the two sides assessed current events in the Middle East as one of the main crisis hotbeds which threaten peace and security in the world. It was pointed out that recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the PLO showed precisely that the situation in that region has become a constant threat to peace and security in the world.

Presidents Stambolic and Ceausescu positively assessed the results and agreements of the Arab countries at their summit in Fes and discussed other proposals in connection with resolving the Middle East crisis. They stressed that the Palestinian problem represents the essence of this crisis and expressed full support for the efforts made by the PLO.

As for the Iranian-Iraqi war, the two presidents pointed out the need for the earliest possible end to this conflict which also exerts an unfavorable influence on the development of the situation in the broader region of the Middle East.

During the talks they also dealt with other international crises, with the situation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Within the context of the present more unfavorable developments in the international situation there was also reference to the activities and efforts of the nonaligned countries aimed at overcoming such a situation in international relations.

President Stambolic spoke at length about preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi. The assessment was that in the existing situation, the Nonaligned Movement faces the responsibility of working actively toward halting unfavorable tendencies in the world's political and economic relations and opening up prospects for resolving individual crisis hotbeds in order to achieve universal detente and a return to the path of international cooperation and agreement-reaching. The talks also referred to the need to strengthen the United Nations which has an exceptionally significant role for the activity of the nonaligned and developing countries as well as other countries.

Leaders Exchange Toasts

LD252326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, gave a dinner tonight in the Palace of the Fedferation in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife.

In the course of the dinner which passed in a very cordial and friendly atomsphere the host and the guest exchanged toasts. Turning to his guest, President of the SFRY Presidency Peter Stambolic said:

"Esteemed President Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, dear guests and friends, it gives me pleasure to greet you warmly on this occasion too, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, and to wish you a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia. You, Comrade President and Comrade Elena, have always been our dear guests, and you have been able to convince yourself on many occasions of the sincerity of the friendship which we nurture toward the people of neighboring Romania and you personally.

"These Yugoslavian-Romanian meetings are traditional for a number of reasons and especially for our mutual desire and readiness to do even more in all the areas of our cooperation which is fruitful. We are rightly proud of this tradition. President Tito and you, Comrade Ceausescu, were building this cooperation and these relations for years, in an active way, and as a result of numerous meetings and joint agreements. Our talks today, too, are part of a constant dialogue in the service of the vital interests of our peoples.

"Many major results attained to date have crowned the successful Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation. It could be said of some of them -- let me mention only the Djerdap 1 and Djerdap 2 systems -- that they are undertakings whose importance goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. Precisely these kinds of examples encourage our efforts that in reciprocal cooperation, wherever objective possibilities for its exist, we should apply the already rich experience in the service of the progress of your and our country. I believe that we can realistically do this in all areas of our cooperation -- political, party, economic, technical, cultural, border area and others. In this respect I am particularly thinking of economic cooperation, because the complex economic conditions in the world require us, the developing countries, to link more closely our economies in order to overcome more easily the difficulties which today are putting pressure on us all but which affect the developing countries most of all.

"The further all-round development of national minorities, ours in Romania and yours in Yugoslavia -- is a significant factor in the development of our friendship and good neighborly cooperation.

"The time in which we live requires our broadest cooperation and maximum involvement on the international level too. And this is what we are doing. Our strivings toward peace and security, which cannot be universal and genuine unless the independence and free orientation of the countries is respected, are identical.

"Comrade President, much of what is happening in the world today is completely at odds with such aspirations. International relations are burdened by crises and major unresolved problems which threaten fresh conflicts, both armed and others. There is a causal link between them and the ever present bloc rivalry in consolidating and extending spheres of influence and the mounting arms race. The lack of success of the attempts made to date to arrest this alarming race is the result of the overall and negative developments in international relations. It is high time resolute and substantial steps were made, especially by those who have in their hands the biggest strength and force of weapons, so that we may no longer live in fear of total destruction.

"The peoples of Europe live today in this kind of fear because in every sense of the word they are surrounded by the arsenals of the biggest military potentials in the world. It is understandable that this intensifies a lack of confidence and a feeling of general insecurity which places the process of detente before serious trials and the danger of coming to a complete halt. What we today call the spirit of Helsinki constitutes very specific directions of understanding and cooperation which alone can lead to stability, security and to the progress of European countries. This is why Yugoslavia, especially through the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, is making an effort so that the Madrid meeting might end successfully with the adoption of the kind of document which will maintain the CSCE progress and open the way to a European disarmament conference and to measures which would inspire confidence.

"Comrade President, in the broad and varied cooperation of the Balkan countries we see not only a direct interest of the countries of this area but also a contribution to the positive developments in the whole continent. This is why we are approaching it with due attention because the development of goodneighborly relations is a lasting orientation of our policy. Goodneighborly relations everywhere, including also our Balkan area, imply a consistent application of the principles which we adopted jointly in Helsinki. We are very interested in these principles becoming an integral part of the life and conduct of the Balkan countries which can ensure their progress and stability only on the democratic foundations of respecting independence, territorial integrity and noninterference, accompanied with full reciprocal respect and equality. In this respect Yugoslav-Romanian relations can serve as an example to many.

"The goodneighborly relations which we have are of significane also as regards the broader aspirations that the Balkans should become a zone of peace. Yugoslavia always believed that the establishment of the zones of peace, that is the widest possible areas unburdened by the threat of the use of nuclear weapons, has an enormous role to play in the consolidation of international security. The security of the Balkans, in our conviction, is the closest possible connection with the security of the Mediterranean and of Europe as a whole. The establishment of a zone of peace in our area and in the area further afield implies full and equal respect for the principles and international norms which should determine the relations between the states and a consistent respect for the status of such a zone by everyone.

"Comrade President, one cannot speak of security in this part of the world without pointing out with the greatest concern the crises which have been shaking our neighborhood -- the Near and Middle East. Israel's expansionist policy has for many years of unscrupulous onslaughts on the freedom and sovereignty of others turned this area into one of the most dangerous hotbeds in the world. The brutal aggression on Lebanon is a fresh example and the massacre of the Palestinian population the most drastic result of Israeli policy. Such a policy now, with the same persistent unscrupulousness, stands in the way of attempts to move, in the light of the results of the meeting in Fes, in the direction of resolving the Middle East crisis. In this crisis we have always considered the Palestinian problem as crucial. There can be no comprehensive peace here without a just and thus also lasting solution of the Palestine question. What I have in mind here is the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, to self-determination and to their own independent state on the national soil. Efforts are made today to find a generally acceptable solution. Everyone really aspiring to these goals and to a comprehensive solution, deserves support and understanding. Therefore I would like to stress on this occasion too our full support for the efforts which the PLO and its chairman Yasir 'Arafat are making in this direction.

"We are deeply concerned about the continued Iranian-Iraqi war. Not only are the vital interests of the people of these friendly and nonaligned countries threatened but the consequences too, the longer the war lasts, will be more difficult to eliminate.

"This can also be said for all other areas in the world, torn by conflicts and crises and weighed down by unresolved problems. Let me mention only Southwest and Southeast Asia, Central America, southern Africa and the horn, in particular Africa, whose grave heritage of colonial past is used with greater intensity in the aspirations of foreign factors for domination, polarization, both political and ideological.

"I would like to stress on this occasion too that nonaligned Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that the conditions for peaceful, free and unhindered development of countries cannot be created without deep democratic changes in international relations, both political and economic. It is with satisfaction that I mention the successful Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in the Group of 77, in the struggle for the implementation of the new international economic order.

The deep economic crisis which has gripped the world is to a large extent the consequence of inequality in international economic relations. As such, they seriously endanger general world stability because they deepen the gap between its developed and underdeveloped parts. The immense economic problems of the present-day world demand the participation of everyone in resolving them and genuine readiness, above all of the most developed, to overcome in special terms the ostensible interests and misunderstandings and to begin at long last with global negotiations under the UN aegis.

"All these issues -- and they are vital because peace, security and progress of mankind are at stake -- preoccupy our and other nonaligned countries in the preparations for the forthcoming summit in New Delhi. Today a large majority of mankind pays tribute to the policy of nonalignment as the irreplaceable factor of international relations and as a moral force which, by its universal character, is capable of being also a specific signpost in the turnabout which must be achieved in order to open up space to universal detente and the progress of all.

"The policy of nonalignment is today the orientation of an immense number of countries and the method of international behavior inspired by the principles of the UN Charter. Our two countries -- I would also like to recall here -- are consistently hard workers for the full application of these principles in the relations between all countries, for peace, security and progress in the world, the prerequisite of which is the inviolable right of every country to its own path of development.

"All this shows how broad and varied the spheres of our cooperation are. Our talks today too showed that we both want it -- in both the bilateral and international spheres -- to be even more fruitful and meaningful, that it manifests even more fully, on long-term foundations, the national interests of our two friendly, neighboring and socialist countries. I am sure that this visit of yours, Comrade President, as all the Yugoslav-Romanian meetings so far, will provide these aspirations with new incentives.

"It is with this conviction that I raise my glass to the health of esteemed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena, of our dear Romanian guests, to the health and progress of the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the strengthening of friendship and goodneighborly cooperation between our two countries."

Thanking for his host's cordial words, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said:

Esteemed Comrade President Petar Stambolic, esteemed Comrade Judita Stambolic, dear comrades and friends, I should like to thank you warmly for the welcome and for the friendly reception accorded to us on the soil of Socialist Yugoslavia and to convey to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, of the Council of State and of the government, on my personal behalf and on behalf of my comrades, cordial comradely greetings and best wishes.

We are glad that we have an opportunity to visit again your country, to meet again our dear friends and thus to continue the fine tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav meetings at the top level whose decisive role was played by the reciprocal visits and our relations of firm friendship with Josip Broz Tito, the prominent son and leader of Socialist Yugoslavia and a close friend of the Romanian people.

We note with pleasure that in the spirit of these traditions and on the basis of the attained accords during the recent meetings in Belgrade, Bucharest and Timiscara and on the basis of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint declaration signed in November 1981 Romanian-Yugoslav relations continued to mark fresh successes in all areas of work.

During the last 5 years the volume of economic cooperation doubled, and in keeping with the long-term agreement running up to 1985 we anticipate a new doubling of the volume of this exchange. The construction of the new Djerdap II hydropower plant is proceeding successfully, cooperation in science and culture is developing, and contacts between the political and social organizations of our countries are expanding. We have therefore every reason to claim that Romanian-Yugoslav relations represent an example of the relations between the nonaligned and sovereign states, and between socialist, neighboring and friendly countries that cooperate comprehensively on a totally equal footing in order to build successfully a new system and in order to secure for their peoples a free, dignified and happy life. We deem it our great commitment to operate further in order to establish new and novel elements in the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations and even more strongly to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our peoples in their common work and struggle for socialist development and for social progress and peace in the world.

In the present international relations -- which are very complex -- Romania and Yugoslavia are profoundly interested in unifying their efforts and even more in strengthening their cooperation so that a climate of confidence and cooperation, of security and peace, may be established permanently in the Balkan area, in Europe and the world which will make it possible for their peoples -- and all nations in the world -- to make all their efforts in the direction of economic and social development and of ensuring their material and intellectual progress.

We proceed from the conviction that in the present-day world -- when in various parts of our planet there are still many unresolved problems, conflicts and wars, when the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of consolidation and repeated division in the spheres of influence, continues to manifest itself when the world economic crisis is constantly expanding while an increasingly conspicuous arms race is without a precedent -- everything has to be done for the unification and an increasingly close cooperation between the peoples and progressive forces throughout the world, in order to prevent the worsening of the international situation, for renewal and continuation of the policy of detente, understanding and peace, and for the defense of the sacred right of every nation to freedom, independence and peace. This is the most important imperative of our time.

Operating in this spirit Romania is taking an active part in international life and in the efforts for detente, cooperation and peace. We are constantly strengthening our friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries giving priority, of course, to the relations with the neighboring countries. Simultaneously we are expanding cooperation with the developing countries and with the nonaligned countries. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence we are developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the countries in the world, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for the sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in the internal affairs and reciprocal advantage.

We are attaching, as is quite natural, special attention to the situation on the continent, resolved to continue investing every effort so that the Madrid meeting, which will soon resume work, may develop with positive results, respond to the expectations of the peoples, and that it may lead to a conference on confidence and disarmament on the continent and to the process of cooperation and security initiated at Helsinki.

By proceeding from the reality about there being amassed in Europe enormous quantities of arms, in particular nuclear -- which can destroy the entire life on our planet several times over -- Romania resolutely adovcates the halting of the installation of medium-range missiles, starting the withdrawal and the destruction of the existing ones. Europe needs no new nuclear missiles, either medium-range, or of a lesser or greater range: One has to work with full resolve for a Europe without nuclear arms, for a united Europe, for a Europe of cooperation, security and peace.

Within the context of the preoccupations for the achievement of European security, we attach particular attention to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation in the Balkans. We want the Balkan region to become through joint efforts a zone of good-neighborliness, agreement, cooperation and peace, a zone of peaceful life together, without nuclear arms and foreign military bases. To this end we believe it necessary to start, in the shortest possible time and on the basis of a detailed preparation, organizing the meeting at the highest level of heads of state or government of Balkan countries in order that they might together lay the foundations for broad cooperation, for the consolidation of trust, security and peace in the Balkans. This would represent a significant positive act in the life of the entire continent.

Life shows that there are no problems which cannot be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiations if one proceeds in this context from the right of every people to a free and independent development, from general peace and security. Regardless of how difficult and painstaking the negotiations might be, one must take only this road, fully abandoning military solutions which exacerbate tension and which always cause great losses and suffering to people.

Romania has advocated and is advocating with full resolve a solution by means of negotiations of the conflict in the Middle East, a global, lasting and just peace in that region. We have condemned Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon, the massacre in Palestinian refugee camps. We believe that people should continue to work for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. It is high time to intensify the political and diplomatic efforts in order that the solution to the question of the Palestinian people is reached on the basis of its right to self-determination. There is room in the Middle East both for an independent Palestine state as well as for the Israel state, and we must do everything possible for the recognition of this reality, for the peaceful life of the two states and all states in the region.

The time has also come to stop military actions between Iraq and Iran and to start the solution by political means, through negotiations, of the problems of these two countries.

We believe that the main issue of the present international life is to stop the arms race. Peoples of the world, world public opinion demand today with growing resolve that an end be put to the policy of arming, that a start be made with special disarmament measures and elimination of the nuclear threat which threatens the life of all nations. Romania is resolved to do everything, to cooperate closely with peace-loving forces of the whole world in order to make its full contribution to the implementation of the vital demand of mankind to live in a world without arms and without wars.

Life and events also demand that there be a more decisive activity aimed at liquidating underdevelopment and establishment of a new international economic order which would ensure a speedier progress of all states, in particular of the underdeveloped, ensure conditions for world economic stability, for the construction of a world of peaceful cooperation.

The entire development of international life lays emphasis on the growing role of people, popular masses in resolving major problems which concern peace and progress of mankind. We are convinced that, acting unitedly, socialist countries, developing countries and nonaligned countries, democratically progressive forces of peoples of the whole world can determine a new course in international life and ensure the triumph of policy of relaxation, cooperation and peace.

Dear comrades and friends, convinced that the visit which we are paying to your country will represent a new significant aspect in the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, in the consolidation of their active cooperation, both in the bilateral sphere as well as on the international scene, I would like to toast:

-- Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation;

-- the progress and prosperity of the people of friendly Yugoslavia;

-- the health of Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and of Comrade Judita Stambolic;

-- the health of Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

-- the health of other comrades and the party and state leadership of Yugoslavia, the health of all of you.

The formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation, which Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave in honor of the high-ranking guest from Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, was attended in addition to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also by other prominent figures of the Yugoslav political, social and cultural life, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and by associates of the Romanian head of state who are accompanying him on his visit to the SFRY.

ADDITIONS TO PLANINC INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY

The following additions to the item entitled "Eric Interviews Planinc On Economic Difficulties" published in the 25 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, are supplied from a 47-minute live or recorded Belgrade television interview with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, that was broadcast on Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1900 GMT on 22 October:

Page I 5, insert the following between the eighth and ninth paragraphs:

[Question] And what will you personally and the FEC do if these measures fail?

[Answer] It is not a matter only of these measures.

[Question] I mean what you have done and what you are undertaking.

[Answer] Let me first of all say how I understand success. Let us be realistic. We are in a difficult situation. If we succeed in bringing in order our accounts and preparing a more normal situation for the next FEC which will come after us, then, I think, this will be a success. This is how I assess our task. We cannot do much more. And I hope that, in view of the mood prevailing in the country and the cooperation which we maintain with other organizations, we must succeed in this.

On page I 6, insert between the first and second paragraphs:

[Question] Comrade Planinc, if I may say so, you have struggled for a long time for the development of self-management, you have struggled and striven to insure that workers would make decisions: You have striven for the position of the basic organizations of associated labor and for income. But now, you see, you are in a situation in which [Planinc's chuckle heard in background] you are regulating economic trends with intervention measures.

[Answer] Let me explain it this way. As regards the struggle for self-management, the Federal Executive Council is in a favorable position in this situation even though it does not seem so at first glance. I will further continue to work for self-management, and if I failed to find a fertile ground for that purpose in the Federal Executive Council, then the purpose of my activity and struggle of many years would be lost.

And I can say to you that now, from my position in the Federal Executive Council -- and I saw many of these things also from the positions in which I worked previously — I am able to even more (?clearly) see what is hindering the further developments of self-management. To put it briefly, after these few months, it seems to me that we have not done well in solving certain things of key importance. For instance, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs have thousands of various authorities and, acting from their position, they can intervene in the economic life of every individual basic organization of associated labor to linearly determine or trim the conditions of work and even to issue decrees redistributing the income and the like; however, at the same time, we have failed to solve the key matters in the country. Monetary discipline and discipline in using foreign exchange have been insured in the system in general terms but they have not been insured in the operating mechanism and the economic field. And if you ask me why I will struggle precisely because of self-management, I say that I will struggle to change this and to insure that the federation and the competent institutions of the federation will set up a system which must function effectively and to insure that at no point in this country -- and, at many points, it is precisely the self-management which makes decisions on distrubuting the social income, including the foreign exchange -- anyone can spend what does not exist. This must function. And then the self-management can breathe and can struggle for income under objective conditions under which it will be placed. As long as we do not solve this, it will be difficult to overcome the existing gap.

Page I 7, between the ninth paragraph and the tenth paragraph, add the following:

[Question] Comrade Planinc, can we manage to regularly repay our debts and, at the same time, to insure that production will continue to increase when imports are needed for that production?

[Answer] Let me put it this way: If we were able to put all that together, then I would have almost nothing to do in the Federal Executive Council. I am saying and I am constantly trying to explain this to comrades, that is, that our difficulties are precisely in the fact that we cannot put everything together. I have said what the situation is. The only thing that can pull us out of this situation is to find possible breakthroughs within this narrow position, such breakthroughs as we have now found, for instance, which enable the work organizations to import for the sake of exports, and then similar breakthroughs within this narrow position -- and the position is very narrow. We have no illusions about this.

On page I 8, between the first and second paragraphs add:

[Question] However, a complete program of economic stabilization is now being prepared. When do you expect this work to be completed and will the new measures be based on that program?

[Answer] This work (?takes time), but I think the basic outlines are already evident, the outlines of a complete program of economic stabilization. I am convinced that all that we are doing is precisely along that line. This precisely is our task. We are striving to the maximum possible extent to incorporate all that is in the resolution for next year, the plan for 1983 and especially the plan for the period to 1985. Thus, we are not preparing documents for implementing the stabilization program and, at the same time, letting the plans move along different tracks. Such things have happened in our country in the past. As regards the Federal Executive Council, we are determined to insure that all this will move along one single track and not along two tracks which do not come together.

[question] So that that will be a stabilization plan?

[Answer] Precisely that: that it will be a stabilization plan.

[Question] And now, economic coercion and economic laws are often mentioned. Is what we are now lacking that which should be incorporated to insure a better quality of our economic operations?

[Answer] You know, the economic laws have their effect also when we are aware of them. I would say they have their effect spontaneously and they hit us on the head if we fail to respect them. Therefore, the entire purpose of these efforts is to insure that we become more aware of them and respect them to a greater extent and, at the same time and in an organized and conscious manner, overcome the uncontroled spontaneous development both among the organizations of associated labor and as a society as a whole. We must replace the bureaucratic and administrative voluntarism which is intervening daily and forcibly in the economic life and in the current trends in economic operations with something which will place the organizations of associated labor in a situation in which they will consider the objective limits within which they work and in which they will overcome what they must overcome in self-managing relations instead of waiting for some kind of outside measures which will change the conditions of work overnight. This is our goal.

On page I 10 add after the first paragraph, which ends the referent article, the following additional questions and answers:

[Question] Last week, I was there when the Federal Executive Council was in session and I saw that there was not a single Mercedes automobile there.

[Answer] This is the least of things. What is important is to have a secure position in a working sense and not to travel in a Mercedes automobile.

[Question] Yes. In conclusion, do you want to say something which I perhaps have not remembered to ask you as regards what is in store for us?

[Answer] Let me say once again, I would say that it would be well if, prior to the measures of the Federal Executive Council for the next package of measures, everyone, workers and administration organs, began to make their calculations to see what is what. Many of these things are hidden and they themselves are not aware of this. They must see what their obligations toward other basic organizations of associated labor are. They must see what those credits are which no one repays, what the investments without financial backing are. Let them verify these investments and see which of them should be continued and which should not. An activity within these cells of the society can give us strength to pull through more quickly and come out of all this as an organized society. The way out exists. You know that many other countries also are in much greater difficulties than we are. I think that our chance is not only in our material and cadre wealth which we possess. Our chance is in our system in which the widest masses of workers must start the wheel which must bring matters to a higher level, to better conditions than we now have.

[Question] I want to once again recall that judging by what we have recorded in recent days our public is very willing. However, the question is only whether future measures will also be the right ones for distributing this burden among all.

[Answer] What can I tell you. [Planinc chuckles] I will strive to insure that they will be the right ones.

[Question] Comrade Planinc. Thank you very much for this interview.

PLANINC ADDRESSES TRAVEL AGENTS' CONGRESS

AU251707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Josko Jelavic report on speech by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to open the 16th Congress of the World Federation of National Associations of Travel Agencies in Dubrovnik on 25 October -- portions recorded]

[Text] The 16th Congress of the World Federation of National Associations of Travel Agencies, which includes national associations from 83 countries with over 30,000 travel agencies from throughout the world, is an exceptionally favorable opportunity for prominent tourist trade officials to acquaint themselves on the spot with the tourist facilities of our country, to acquaint themselves with its beauties and the richness

of our folklore and to enjoy the traditional hospitality of the Yugoslav peoples. This was stressed by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in opening this great tourist gathering. She then continued:

[Begin Planinc recording] Yugoslavia has special reasons to attach great importance to the development of tourism, not only because tourism represents an important economic field. For this reason Yugoslavia has no interest in doing anything that may halt a possible expansion of tourism. We have exceptionally favorable (?natural) conditions for expanding tourism, as well as a large number of cultural and historic monuments, some of which are considered among the world's cultural heritage.

As a peace-loving nonaligned country, Yugoslavia does not view tourism only from the viewpoint of economic interests but also as an activity which is of exceptional importance for mutual acquaintanceship, understanding and for bringing peoples closer together, for deepening friendship and thus for strengthening peace in the world. The latter is all the more important because international relations are very tense and thus mutual communications and acquaintance can contribute to a lessening of tension, to establishing dialogue and to mutual cooperation among countries. Naturally, in this connection we must not forget that tourism is increasingly becoming a vital need of people, too.

It is indisputable that international tourism also represents a strong stimulus for overall worldwide development, particularly because the tourist trends are most frequently directed from the economically developed countries toward the less developed countries, or the underdeveloped countries, and the revenue that the countries earn in this way can be used to purchase absolutely necessary commodities. Thus, an accelerated development of these countries is encouraged. In this way the international tourist trade represents a suitable transmission belt for reducing the gap between the economically developed countries and the developing countreis. [end recording]

Stressing that the conditions under which this year's congress is being held are very unfavorable because the world is in a deep economic crisis which inevitably also slows down tourism, Milka Planinc continued:

[Begin Planinc recording] As a developing country, as a part of the world and a part of the world's economy, Yugoslavia is also experiencing enormous economic difficulties. These difficulties have been particularly obvious this year. The problems of foreign liquidity have particularly been intensified. Economic activity has been considerably reduced and inflationary pressures have not ended. The view that one cannot spend more than one creates has not yet been completely overcome. The problems in the supply of producers goods and in supplying the people with the necessary quantities and kinds of energy are very obvious, and so forth.

All these problems have deep roots and we see the solution in overcoming them permanently in realizing a long-term program of economic stabilization which we will soon have in its entirety. The measures which we have taken this month are energetic and rigorous but we had to take them now and such as they are. Some of these measures are of a short-term nature and some of them permanent. All of them have been conceived in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization. By implementing these measures, as well as other measures that we will adopt, the existing situation will be made easier and a gradual overcoming of difficulties will be made possible. [end recording]

USTASHA MEMBER SENTENCED FOR ACTIONS IN FRG

LD222200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724

[Text] Mostar, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Today the Grand Council of the district court in Mostar, chaired by Medzida Kreso, passed a sentence of 6 and 1/2 years of strict imprisonment on Mile Buhac, 32, from the village of Jare, municipality of Listica, for having committed several grave criminal acts against the SFRY.

In the course of the trial it had been proved that Buhac, immediately after having emigrated from our country in 1976, joined in the activity of the enemy Ustasha terrorist organization in the FRG, having become an associate of well-known Ustasha terrorists Luubo Dragoj, Mirko Grabovac, Augustin Filipovic and others. In 1979 Buhac became a member of the Ustasha terrorist organization named the Croatian National Committee [hrvatski narodni odbor], a branch of Jure Francotic in Frankfurt.

During his entire stay in the FRG Buhac engaged in enemy activity against our country by taking part in anti-Yugoslav demonstrations organized by the Ustasha organization and Albanian irredentists. Most frequently he was the head of such demonstration carrying the Ustasha banner and hostile placards, distributing leaflets and emigre press. He also tried to threaten a person who had returned from work abroad into consenting to carry out diversionist actions in his native place.

The convicted person was detained in custody until the sentence becomes final.

ZENICA LABOR DIRECTORS CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE

LD231348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Zenica 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The district prosecutor's office in Zenica has started court proceedings against seven basic organizations of associated labor of the Izbradnja composite organization of associated labor in Zenica and their directors, according to the indictment, for selling construction services at prices considerably lower than the real prices without authorization. The following will be in the dock shortly: Safudin Beganovic, director of the Arel basic organization of associated labor; Zoran Tisanovic, director of Gradnja; Smajo Malkic, director of Masinski; Sreto Latinovic, director of Instalacije; Cazim Pojkic, director of Visokogradnja; Zarko Rakic, director of Stolarija; and Abdulah Kadric, director of Polet.

The extent to which the work organization was damaged in this way and whether the directors concerned benefited personally from it will be established in court. The public does not yet know the names of the buyers and users of these "bargain" services but it is a public secret in Zenica that this list contains more than a small number of well-known personalities from Zenica's political and business life.